Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,625—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, * 2 P.M. 1896.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Drewe	7th March
P.L. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. PENINSULAR	6207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
P. ORIENTAL	6934	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	E. Reeves	18th "
P.V.L. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weichell	25th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, these for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked P M proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only head Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,251	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,012	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Mar. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 24, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S.S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
OCEANIEN	4230	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5630	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4222	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SAGHALIEN	Le Gall	4,050	12th March, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE on or about the 12th March.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway area from Marseilles to London.
For urther particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th March at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 7th March, at 10 a.m. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Catch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 5th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, about the 3rd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES ZANZIBAR DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing about 14th March, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 29th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "MUKE MARU."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 28th February, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TRADE MARK.

CHINA GLASS
AND ALL
REQUISITES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

CHINA DINNER SERVICES.
TEA SERVICES.
GLASSWARE IN NEW DESIGNS.
THE CAVENDISH CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
BELFAST TABLE LINEN.
TOWELS AND SHEETINGS.
ELECTROPLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, HARDWARE, &c.
ALL GOODS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.
SPORTING and MILITARY CARTRIDGES of all kinds.

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE, ESTABLISHED 1830, AND
THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
PERCUSSION CAPS IN THE WORLD.
INDENT THROUGH ANY MERCHANT.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE! Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

WASHING DRESS FABRICS
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

NEW ZEPHYRS.
PLAIN COLORS, As. 8.
FANCY STRIPES, As. 10.
FANCY CHECKS, As. 5 to As. 10.

CREPONS.
NEW CROCODILE CREPON, As. 14.
"HILTON" STRIPE CREPON, As. 9.

CAMBRICS.
FANCY PRINTED CAMBRICS, for Ladies' Shirts and Blouses, As. 7, 9, and 10.
WHITE NAINSOOKS, from Rs. 2-5 per piece of 12 Yards.
FULL RANGE OF PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN UP-TO-DATE TOOTH CLEANSER IS KEMP'S ANTISEPTIC TABLET.
RECENTLY introduced, but already commanding a considerable sale.
IN PORTABLE form, yet containing every essential for thoroughly cleansing and purifying the Teeth and Gums.
Price As. 8 per Tablet.
In convenient metal case for
TOILET OR DRESSING BAG.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IF EACH MEAL be followed by a small dose of KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR (taken as a liqueur)
One week will suffice to effect such an improvement in your general health and strength as to convince you that this remedy is
THE FINEST TONIC EXISTING.
It Raises your Spirits,
Increases your Appetite,
Reinvigorates your Body,
AND MAKES LIFE A PLEASURE.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE DELICIOUS TASTE, EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE, and REMARKABLE CLEANSING and PURIFYING PROPERTIES of KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
Commend it to the notice of
EVERY PERSON OF TASTE
as the Finest Tooth and Mouth Wash in Existence.
In two sizes at Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
IT IS SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED ARTICLE,
being Fresher and more Fragrant.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS OR PRINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Glass	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.

Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case.....Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon..... ,, 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon..... ,, 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames..... ,, 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	,, 8	Ordinary Glass	,, 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

JUST OPENED SPRING NOVELTIES

WHITE MUSLINS.
COLORED MUSLINS.
PRINTED MUSLINS.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE REV. J. GELSON GREGSON,
Will (D. V.) give
BIBLE READINGS AND ADDRESSES
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING
THIS WEEK
(Saturday excepted)
As follows:—
7-30 A.M. Girls High School, Girgaum.
5-45 P.M. Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.
OPEN TO ALL.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF PICTURES
AT THE SECRETARIAT,
By kind permission of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Military Band in attendance.
LAST TWO DAYS of the EXHIBITION.
OPEN from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
TO-DAY, MONDAY, 2ND MARCH.
Admission further REDUCED to 4 Annas.

Exhibitors may have their Pictures by sending to the Exhibition Rooms on the 3rd and 4th March, 1896.

BOMBAY RACES.
ARCHER AND CO.
WILL SETTLE ALL ACCOUNTS
AT THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at Bombay of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS, for the use of the Royal Indian Marine Vessels for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gunfire, of WEDNESDAY, the 1st April 1896 after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 27th February, 1896, or apply to the Undersigned.

A. GWYN,
Offg. Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, February 25th, 1896.

HELP WANTED, by Dr. MALONEY, a SECRETARY, must be a good Type Writer, Lady or Gentleman. One Female attendant for Consulting Rooms. One Smart man SERVANT. One DOOR-KEEPER. All must speak English. Personal Application must be made, accompanied by satisfactory references, CALL TUESDAY MORNING, 11 o'clock, 57, Esplanade Road, Old Oriental Bank Building.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
AND
MANUFACTURING
AND
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

RESPECTFULLY beg to inform their kind Constituents, Patrons and Public at large that they are prepared to take and Execute Indents for Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical Appliances, Personal Requisites, Toilet Preparations, Sick Room and Hospital Requisites and all Articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Local and Up-country Orders Promptly attended, and carefully Executed at Very MODERATE PRICES Special Rates charged to Dispensaries, Medical Practitioners and large Buyers. Price List free on application. A trial Order is solicited.

ALL ARTICLES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., Supplied are Guaranteed Best, Pure, and Genuine, and are directly imported from the Manufacturers only

Medical advice free; Prescriptions accurately Dispensed.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL,
Esplanade Cross Road or Carnac Road,
BOMBAY.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)
Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safes and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.
Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT — "The highest earthly honours freely bestowed on the crowning climax of our efforts to please, actually a kindergarten for children, and a normal school for the whole nation."

WHERE OTHERS SELL YOU OUNCES, WE GIVE TONS.
KISSED BY THE OCCIDENT.
HAILED BY THE ORIENT.
ITS MAGNITUDE EXCEEDING DESCRIPTION.
LAST 6 NIGHTS!
LAST 6 NIGHTS!
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY.
MARCH 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.
GREAT NOVELTIES!
GREAT NOVELTIES!
First Appearance of Britain's Greatest Novelty,
PROFESSOR FREDERICK'S
TRAINED CATS, RATS, MICE, CANARIES, &c.
THE GREATEST TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION EVER WITNESSED.
First time of the GREAT FRENCH VAULTING ACT.
Reappearance of Chas. Dashway in His Great Triple HORIZONTAL BAR ACT.
Concluding with the long SOMERSAULT at a distance of 18 FEET.
THE RIO TROUPE OF LADY ACROBATS.
THE WARREN SISTERS,
THE WARREN SISTERS,
IN THEIR NEW ÆRIAL ACT,
THE MEXICAN LADDER.
GEO. HARMSTON'S CHAMPION JOCKEY ACT.
THE FAMOUS BENGAL TIGER "DUKE,"
Concluding first time with the Great Equestrian Act.
FRA DIAVALO,
Introducing our entire Company, Magnificent and picturesque Dress, Splendid Horses.
SPANISH AND TARANTALLA DANCES.
The whole forming the greatest spectacle ever witnessed in Bombay.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 4TH AND 7TH.
FAREWELL SOUVENIER MATINEES
On which occasion two HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES will be given away amongst the CHILDREN visiting the Circus.

N.B.—Every Child entering the CIRCUS will be GIVEN a NUMBER that will entitle them to a chance of winning ONE of the GOLD WATCHES.

Every Child has an equal chance from the Gallery Seats to the Boxes.

ALL RECEIVING ONE NUMBER.
Children and Servants Half Price to all parts of the Circus.
Doors open at 3 p.m., Commence at 4 p.m.
Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.
All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.
ROBERT LOVE, Sole Manager.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

BANKS

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY GORDHANDAS KHATAO, VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Orde of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
11 Australian horses, going in harness and saddle.
1 pair bay waler, 15-3, going in single and double harness, good movers.
1 chestnut small pony, goes in harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods:—
22 cwts black, blue and bronze green genuine silicate paint.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Vasanjee Nundjee 1, 3, 7, 9, and 12-light hanging and wall lamps by Tucker and Nash, wall argand lamps, vase lamps, Venetian large figures, pier glasses, English clock with music, marble French clock, &c.
By order of Bhoota Teja and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—
1 diamond and emerald necklace.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Shivlal Badanchund, of Amritsar—
12942-43—2 cases shawls.
By order of Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hurjee Mooljee and Co.—
5 cases about 101 dozen Perry Davis' 1 oz. painkiller.
4 cases about 88 dozen Perry Davis' 2 oz. painkiller.
The property of a gentleman consisting of silver Cutchwork tea set and tray in 5 pieces weighing 180 tolas, silver and metal watches, set of chemists weighing scales complete with weights, sets of second-hand harness, lamps, English Gladstone bag, electrotypes of machinery, &c.

AT 2 P.M,

1 handsome light vis-a-vis victoria.
1 strong and second-hand brougham.
1 serviceable second-hand landau.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
1 handsome easy running American phaeton, by Kauffman Buggy Company
1 "Juno" safety bicycle.
1 light victoria with bay horse and harness.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis with curtains complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, double door iron safe with Chubb's lock on stand, sliding glass cupboards, chiffoniers, wardrobes, writing tables, lamps, table ornaments, etc.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Jacinto Borges, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cavel Street, Kalbadevie Road, on SUNDAY, the 8th March, at 2 p.m., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, table ornaments, pictures, argand lamps, glassware, and crockery, platedware, gold watch by John Jones, gold and pearl necklace, gold bangles set with pearls, gold and diamond rings, lockets, studs, sleeve links and collar buttons, gold guineas, etc.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and McKenzie, rich glass and crockery ware, a first-rate full-sized mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston, with improved cushions by John Roberts, with balls, cues, etc., nearly new victoria, young bay Arab horse, harness, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES:

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th, and THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Churney Road Station, to the highest bidder the balance of the shipment ex s. s. "Mombassa."
About 90 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.
Amongst the lot, if not previously disposed of, will be the following thorough-breds:—The Seven, a bay gelding by Gambier out of a mare by Premier; Lizzie, a brown pony mare by Jack Sprat Monty, can trot a mile in three minutes; a chestnut pony mare by Malna—Flying Doe, untried, and will sell on racing terms: Bay mare by Tom King, Bushey Park, own sister to Pauli o; chestnut mare by Young Forester, out of a mare by Bolardo by Suszer (imp.); Young Foreste by Forester, out of Brunette by Sancho by Touchet (imp). vide Stud Book: Forester by Kelpie out of Bunting by Rory O'More (imp) vide Stud Book.
1 Australian cow in full milk giving 9 quarts daily.
The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.
The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.'S BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

On SUNDAY, the 8 h instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—
25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers returning to Arabia.
Among the lot there are polo ponies, hacks, trappers and harness horses.
The horses and ponies are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF
Very valuable household furniture
made to order
Plated, glass and crockeryware,
lamps, carpets, piano, &c.
At Davur Hall, Breach Candy.
On MONDAY, the 23rd March 1896.
The property of a gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF
Valuable Furniture
plated, glass and crockeryware, &c.
At Apollo Street, Fort,
On TUESDAY, the 31st March 1896.
The property of W. W. Proctor, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder on account of the concerned
A quantity of P. D. Cardiff coals recovered out of the boat which sank in the harbour while proceeding from alongside the s. s. Honiton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR HUNDARIAN WINES.

On THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the consignee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. William Unger, of Messrs. Wm. Murray & Co.—
58 cases superior Hungarian wines imported through Messrs. S. J. Tellery & Co., containing such well known brands as Magyarvardi, Muscatelle, Steinwene, Meneser.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
2 cases white cotton flannel.
2 cases white jaconets.
2 bales yellow twist.
3 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale grey jaconets.
1 case spring alpaca umbrellas.
On account of the underwriters. Few drums damaged turpentine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 607 of 1895.
Cowasjee Sheriarjee Mistry.
vs.
Dossabhoy Dadabuoy Dubash.

Under instructions from the arbitrator appointed by the High Court in the above suit, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1896, at 2 p.m., at Hornby Row (near the "Kaiseri-Hind" steam press) in the shop known as D. and C Dubash, Persian Hatters, consisting of shop furniture, such as glass-door cup-boards, lamp, mirror cases, cash box, Persian hats ready made, and loose tops, ventilations, rings, velvet hats, perfumery, cologne, pomades, salad oil, soaps, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Kaladgi, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Poona

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ordinaries, Bombay Extra Races.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Bible Readings by the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson, Girls' High School, Girgaum, 7-30 a.m.; Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m. (Open to all.)
Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp, Parli Hill.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Music at the Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
Moonlight Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Erenfels entered and the steamer Fultala left the dock on Friday; H. M. S. Bonaventure and the steamers Setos and Mecca left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Baron Anderson entered the dock on Friday; the steamer Florida left it on Friday, and the steamer Juba on Saturday.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—On Friday afternoon, an old Hindu woman, named Khani, was going along the Bhuleshwar Road, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a carriage, sustaining fracture of the right leg, which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment.

FOND OF MUSIC.—Mahomed Abdul Razak, the proprietor of a club at Madanpura, Safra Gully, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that during the absence of the club servant from 8 p.m. on Wednesday to 3 p.m. on the following day, some person entered the club room by breaking open the lock on the door and carried away a harmonium, of the value of Rs. 75.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Messrs. Hormusjee, Furdoonjee, Pestonjee, Cursetjee, and Sorabjee Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, the grandsons of Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., have forwarded to the trustees of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals a donation of Rs. 2,000, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and the interest accruing from it be used for feeding animals at the hospital. The donative is in memory of their uncle, the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Parvati, aged about five, the daughter of a barber, residing at the 3rd Street, Khetwady. On Friday morning, during the absence of her mother, the deceased lighted a fire of some hay, and was warming herself, when her clothes caught fire, and the whole of the surface of her body was extensively burnt. She was taken to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where the girl died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 o'clock, sharp:—

Lancers	Duke of Fife	Wood
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Valse	La Toscana	Bucalossi
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Piccolo Solo	Lilliputian	Brower
Selection	Faust	Gounod

Advance and Retreat of the Salvation Army. Orth
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Secretariat at 5-30, this evening:—

March	Rhein	Stark
Overture	Macbeth	Lingg
Valse	Rosee du Matin	Fahrbach.
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Gavotte	Entrancing	Boggetti.
Valse	Sweet Bard	Crowthian.
Quadrille	Arcadia	Coote.
Galop	Dance de Cousaques	Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Withoo Gopal, a Hindu, aged about sixteen, residing at Parel Road, Byculla, and employed in the ring frame department of the Jacob Sassoon Mill at Sopari Baug Road, was, on Friday evening, conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from injury to his left arm, which necessitated the amputation of the arm at the elbow. It appears that, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, Withoo went from his department into the blow-room, and carelessly put his left hand on to the Crighton opener feeder, with the result that the hand and the arm were drawn between the feeder roller and crushed.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—A vernacular paper gives currency to a strong rumour which prevailed at Baroda to the effect that Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, of the Bombay High Court, will be the new Dewan, that the Maharajah has assented to the terms proposed by Mr. Ranade, and that his salary is to be Rs. 7,000 a month, etc. On the other hand, another vernacular paper states that the Maharajah having had his offers for the Dewanship refused by Mr. K. C. Bedarkar and by Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, the Government Pleader, has agreed to pay Mr. Justice Ranade Rs. 7,000 a month for five years certain, and to deposit the total amount, Rs. 4,20,000 in a bank, but declines to delegate absolute authority in certain matters stipulated for by Mr. Justice Ranade. The subject of his nomination has, therefore, been dropped for the present.

ENJOYING THE HOLI FESTIVAL.—About 2 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Ramji Yesoo, a Hindu, who had been enjoying the Holi in several grog shops, threw himself into the Dhobi Talao Tank, while under the influence of liquor, but was rescued by the police with the assistance of some townsmen at considerable risk to their lives. As the man jumped into the tank, a passer-by ran to the Dhob Talao Police Station, which is only a few yards away from the tank, and informed the police. In a moment a policeman arrived at the tank, and jumped in, and catching hold of the man, attempted to drag him out. The drunkard, however, pulled the policeman in the opposite direction, and commenced carrying him into the water. A struggle ensued between them, and seeing that the policeman was getting the worse of it, two townsmen jumped in to his aid, and they brought out the man, who was then conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES.—With effect from the 1st instant and until further orders, the tariff per word on messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas five and a-half, rupees six and annas ten via Suez or Teheran, five annas less via Turkey, two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom are reduced by "one anna." Rates decreased by one anna to Aden via Bombay, Penang via Madras, Singapore via Madras, and Tonquin via Madras; decreased by two annas to Egypt via Suez, Hongkong via Madras, New South Wales via Madras, South and West Australia via Madras, Victoria via Madras, Tasmania and New Zealand via Madras, Manilla via Madras, Seychelles via Bombay, Canada (Cape Breton, etc.) via Teheran, Suez, New York State and United States; decreased by three annas Shanghai via Madras, Cape Town via Bombay, Mauritius via Bombay, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Durban via Bombay, Queensland via Madras, and Japan via Madras and Canada (Columbia British, etc.).

THE ARYA MITRA MELLA.—The "Shimga" sports of the Arya Mitra Mella commenced on Saturday evening, at Gaiwady (Girgaum), under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. The general secretary, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishnaji Pitale, opened the proceedings, at 8-30 p.m., by congratulating the members and the public present on this third and last meeting of the Hindu year, recommending these innocent sports, during the closing days of the year. The sports which began on Saturday evening, and were continued yesterday afternoon, will end to-day, at 8-30 p.m. It may be stated that for the past two days the competition has been very close and keen so as to elicit admiration and cheers from the vast and varied crowds of appreciative people, who numbered three thousand. Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Prof. Kathawate and his brother Principal C. R. Kantak, Messrs. Girdhar, Athale, Page, Shadle, Pade, Masurkar, and a host of others spared no pains to secure amusement for the large multitude. The admission to the enclosure is by tickets, issued by the secretary.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT NAVSARI.—A correspondent writes:—Last week a serious carriage accident befell our well-known townsman, Mr. Rustomji Jamasaji Gurda, and his friend, Mr Nusserwanji Sorabji Setna, a nephew of Mr. Bejanji Edulji Dumasia, the late Abkari contractor of Navsari. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, both these gentlemen were driving towards the station in a dog-cart, at a moderate pace, and when the carriage was at some distance from the station Mr. Rustomji noticed a Hindu woman just in front of the carriage, and had the carriage advanced a few paces further she would have been knocked down and run over. But Mr. Gurda, with great presence of mind, pulled up the horse with such strength that the animal fell down, precipitating both the occupants. Mr. Gurda was badly injured, his right leg being fractured, while his friend received superficial injuries to his body. The Hindu woman was not at all injured, but it is a matter of serious complaint that the Municipality should not have lighted any lamps on the public road. If there were no lamps attached to the carriage, the figure of the woman would not have been perceived, and she would have been run over. It is hoped that after this lesson, the Municipality will not neglect to light the road.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.—As will be seen from an advertisement in an another page, this well-known firm of dealers in the world's best cycles and cycle accessories have recently opened a very attractive show-room in Church Gate Street, next to Messrs. Hamilton and Co. We see from a very neat and lucidly descriptive illustrated price list published by the firm that they have in stock a large quantity of Raleighs, Granvilles, Swifts, Wearwells, and other famous makes of machines, which they sell as very cheap and popular prices, it being evidently their desire to act up to their motto, which is "best value for money." The Raleigh cycles, of which this firm are the sole agents, have a world-wide reputation, and they are pronounced to be the most reliable cycles ever made. The partners are experts in everything connected with cycling, and have done much to promote a love of this exhilarating pastime among the citizens of Bombay. By devoting their attention exclusively to this business, they have been able to acquire a complete mastery over the numerous details that go together to make a perfect machine, and their suggestions have gone a great way in improving the different makes they deal in. The catalogue referred to will be of service to all intending purchasers in selecting bykes that will suit them in every respect. All the machines sold at this establishment are very good, considering the prices at which they are offered.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY KHOJA LADY.—Bai Labai, the wife of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawji, the well-known Khoja merchant of Bombay, died at her place in Khoja Moholla, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness extending over several months. Mrs. Mahomedbhoy Rawji was the only daughter of the late Mr. Dhanjibhoy Karmali, a Khoja millionaire, and had inherited a large fortune from her father, of which she made the best use possible. Mrs. Mahomedbhoy, who was sixty-four years of age, was married when only twelve years of age, and both the husband and wife lived in complete harmony and happiness. Like her father, she was a good-natured and liberal-minded lady, and by reason of her amiable qualities, genial nature and charity, she had become very popular, and her death is extremely regretted. She had been fortunate to become a grandmother, and she has left two daughters and an only son, Mr. Ibraimbhoy Mahomed, and a large family to lament her death. She had a hand in all the charitable works established by her husband, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawji, who is also a millionaire, and commands great respect amongst the Khoja community. Mr. Mahomedbhoy has built a sanitarium at Poona, and dharamsalas in Bombay. Mrs. Mahomedbhoy has also endowed several charitable institutions to perpetuate the memory of her late father, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Karmali. The funeral, which took place yesterday, was largely attended. Numerous friends paid a visit of condolence to Mr. Mahomedbhoy, and these visits will last till Tuesday.

PALMING HIMSELF OFF AS AN A.-D.-C. TO THE GOVERNOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Rao Saheb Morar Rao brought under a warrant and charged Mahomed Hoosein Khan, a Pathan, resident of Jelalabad, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Liladhur Somechund and Currumsey Ooka, in respect of Rs. 10 and Rs. 30. It will be remembered that the accused was arrested by Inspector Morar Rao on the 20th ultimo in consequence of several complaints made to the police that he had been swindling people out of their monies by falsely representing that he was a Risaldar-Major and Sirdar Bahadur of the 13th Bengal Lancers, and that he was the successor to Resaldar-Major Saiydulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor. The police searched his house, and discovered a number of papers, from which it appeared that accused had sent a petition to his Excellency the Governor, making several claims against the Bhownugger State and praying the Governor to interfere on his behalf. On the 22nd ultimo, Inspector Morar Rao placed the accused before Mr. W. R. Hamilton on a charge of wandering about the city apparently without any ostensible means of subsistence. On that occasion the magistrate dismissed the case, remarking that there was no specific charge against the man, and if he had cheated any people, they might apply for a warrant. Inspector Morar Rao continued making inquries into the matter, and succeeded in tracing out nine persons whom the "Risaldar Major" had cheated by false representation. On Monday morning the Inspector Morar Rao appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, and having obtained two warrants against accused for cheating two persons, again arrested him and charged him before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on Saturday, as above stated. The magistrate, after recording the evidence, convicted accused on both charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. A military uniform, which was found in the possession of accused, was ordered to be destroyed. There were seven other complaints against accused, but the punishment awarded to him on the first two charges was thought sufficient by the court to meet the end of justice.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A HINDU.

ABOUT a quarter past 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, one Oosman Mahomed Rafli, a Mahomedan, gave information to the policeman that a man was lying dead in a pool of blood at Undria Street Cross Lane. On the police going to the spot he saw the body, which appeared to be that of a Hindu, whose name could not then be ascertained, lying on its stomach, with the right side of the face, about the nose, in front of a three-storeyed house, in the middle of the street. The arms were stretched parallel with the body, and the right leg was crossed over and resting on the left leg, and was, on examination, found to be broken at the knee. There was a jagged wound on the right side of the forehead and a small cut on the palm of the right hand. The body, which smelt strongly of liquor, was dressed in a black cloth coat, a white bundi, a white dhotur, and a red cashmere skull cap. A pen-knife, a bamboo brush, and Rs. 3-2-4 in cash were found in the pockets of the coat. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Rack instituted an inquiry regarding the man's identity and circulated the information throughout the town in the usual manner, with the result that about 6 o'clock in the morning a Hindu name, Gopal Ramji, came forward and recognised the body as that of his brother Sittaram, aged thirty years. From the statement made by Gopal, it appears that deceased was employed in the employ of a Bhattia cotton merchant at the Colaba Cotton Green, and resided with his brother at Lower Colaba. About 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, Sittaram took his meal and went to his work. As he did not return home in the evening, his brother searched for him, but failed to find him anywhere that night. On the following morning Gopal went to the house of deceased's master, and on making inquiry learnt that deceased had left work on the previous afternoon. It was stated by the brother that the deceased used to get drunk every four or eight days. He was a married man, and lived with his wife and children. His salary was Rs. 18 per mensem. The street in which his body was found is inhabited chiefly by jews. The ground floor of the house in front of which the body was found, is occupied by a barber. Some Mahomedans were also found sleeping in the street at a short distance from the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, at noon, in Undria Street, regarding the death at Sittaram Ramji, when the evidence of the brother, and the Mahomedan who first saw the body, was recorded, and the inquiry was adjourned to the 4th instant. The body was then conveyed to the morgue, where Dr. Sidney Smith made an autopsy on the body.

CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.

A VERY enjoyable concert of native music by leading native professionals from different parts of India was given, on Saturday night, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, before a large audience of native ladies and gentlemen. In Bombay we do not always get an opportunity of seeing such an excellent combination of native professional musicians and singers, and therefore the admirers of native music were glad to avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to hear it. The concert was got up for the benefit of the family of the late Ustad Imdadkhan, the well-known professional musician and singer, whose name was known throughout India. The names of the professionals who took part in the concert were a sufficient guarantee that the large audience would receive good value for their money. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Shamrao Vithal, Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Khan Saheb Maneckshah Dhanjishah, Mr. Khursedji Dinshaw Khambatta, and Mr. Ruttanshaw Ardeshir Javeri, was formed to make arrangements in connection with the concert, which gained a phenomenal success, thanks mainly to the exertions of Messrs. C. D. Khambatta and K. N. Kabraji. The arrangement of the programme, which in itself was an excellent one, was so admirable that the patience of the audience was not exhausted. The programme opened with the playing of different musical instruments by four Ustads, Abdul Majidkhan on a "sitar," Abdul Gafarkhan on the harmonium, Cutchi Bachuian on a "dilruba" and Govindram on the violin, showed their complete mastery over the instruments they played, which was done in an exquisitely harmonious manner, and the combined effect of the four instruments was most pleasant to the ear, inspiring to the mind, and appealing to the heart. Then Ali Hoseinkhan, Gajukhan Nagirkhan, Dawoodkhan of Patiala, Abdul Gafurkhan, Abdul Majidkhan delighted the audience by singing and what are called "Ustadi Gayens," and received well-merited plaudits. They all did justice to the respective items standing in their names. To those who understand native music, their songs were simply beautiful and refreshing, and they did not fail to secure the approbation of the audience.

As there are now so many Maxims attached to regiments in India, it may, perhaps, be found possible to send one machine-gun with the 24th Baluchistan Regiment under orders for Mombassa. It is uncertain to what extent the rising in East Africa may spread, but if large bodies of men have to be met a Maxim would be of the highest value. The moral effect of the continuous fire which this weapon can pour forth is known to be very great, and it can practically be taken wherever infantry can march.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEARSON, Commandant of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, will command the troops operating from Mombassa. It is improbable that any Staff Officers will be sent out.

THE HOLI FESTIVITIES AND PROCESSION.

THE celebration of the Holi festival was in years gone by associated with ribaldry and obscenity of the grossest kind. Exclamations were shouted by the members of Hindu society with the intention of insulting the decorum of women, whether they happened to be walking in the streets or whether they were in their houses; and messengers were sent on errands from one man to another, with no object but to crack practical jokes of a filthy character. In fact, it was kept as the ancient Roman Saturnalia. But there is now a partial relief from such provoking practices, and, thanks to the enlightened and educated portion of the Hindu community, these obscenities are, in some places at any rate, replaced by genuine fun and hilarity. We find well-organized processions, which, though grotesque in the make-up and appearance, are symbolical of some passing political or social event, portraying the shortcomings of the authorities, and ridiculing their frailties. Every year for some time past there have been such processions, each succeeding one being an improvement upon its predecessor, and its beneficent influence is already telling upon the less fortunate of their brethren. In prominent places the obscene portion of the festivities is disappearing from the Holi burning fire, and in its place we have refined offerings of sandalwood, cocoanuts, flowers, etc., with invocations for divine favours, recounting their sins with a resolution to commit no more in future. On Saturday morning, a procession was formed under the auspices of the chief residents of New Wadi, which paraded the principal streets of Girgaum, Kalbadevie, and Thakordwar, returning to New Wadi, where, after congratulating each other upon the successful exhibition of the various items in the programme, the assembly dispersed. The caricatures, which were paraded on bullock carts and long waggons, were extremely simple, though sufficiently bold to convey an idea of what they were intended to represent. The procession was headed by Mr. Chhatre, on a magnificent horse, one of the stud of his late circus. It was also accompanied by young men masked with funny faces, and riding ponies, donkeys, etc. The police arrangements for the preservation of peace and orderly behaviour of the populace were perfectly satisfactory. The procession started at eight o'clock and returned to the "head-quarters" soon after ten. The following is the programme of twenty items which were caricatured:—

"The gravest beast is an ass;
The gravest man is a fool."—(Joe Miller.)

His Comical Majesty's Pomp and Circumstance as follows:—(1) The Holi-Fire or the Wratya Stoma Yajna, or the conversion of base metal (low-caste and out-caste) into better.

"Burn, burn ye ore of old
Leaving behind the grain of gold".— (Prof. Bhagwat's Paper.)

(2) Mr. Nugent's Legislative Circus.—The Council Hall, said the Hon. Mr. Nugent, had been turned into a sort of circus for the hobby-horses of certain members (and no circus but has its clown).—(3) The Music Question (at Dhulia)—Hind's answer: "Rest, perturbed spirit rest; it must be the food of hate, play not."—(4) The Gaikawad cutting the Gordian Knot of party-feeling at Baroda, saying to each head of the Political Tribunal, please to be quiet, be freed and dismissed."—(5) Ranade's University Sieve—A curious sifting, sir, which out of every hundred Matriculation candidates leaves only three B.A. grains at the bottom of the sieve.—(6) The Tiger and its prey (India and Chitral).—(7) Nasur-Wolf and Leo—an embrace costing 3,50,000 lakhs of Indian Coin.—(8) The floating Fane of Bethnal Green-Bhownuggree being bellowed into an M. P. to represent Anglo-India in Retired Latitudes.—(9) The Hercules and the Carter—H, (Exchange Eclipse) to C. (Finance Minister): "Why pray me for relief? Help yourself, man, and throw off those enormous burdens (Army and Railway Charges), and the Car can't falter (Sir Auckland Colvin in the "Ninthteen Century").—(10) The Drainage Dragon—The Drainage that drains the Health and Wealth of Bombay.—(11) The Rampart of Resolution. Congress—Surendra taking a view of the prospect. "They have dared to propose reforms which despite the resistance of the Government have been approved of by Parliament" (Sir Richard Garth).—(12) Devi Conference Emerges Triumphant—Two Sisters sweet came as usual to bathe at the Sangam, when lo, a huge Crocodile (Poona Bigotry) tried to swallow one of them but in vain.—(13) Mr. Caine addressing himself—"Light a Candle in the midst of Social Darkness."—(14) Lame Judicial Executive Janus, wanted a separation of the functions. "Still in his opinion the question of finance was not a difficulty that should be allowed to prevent the reform being carried out" (Man Mohun Ghose).—(15) Dr. B(ee) stinging, with E(arnest) H(eart, the Imp of Indian Medical Service.—(16) An Act of Unstable Equilibrium—Westland (Lancashire) playing crushing tricks on Eastland (India) or what is play to you is death to us "That we should find our national existence depend on selling manufactured cotton at a farthing an ell cheaper than any other people is a most narrow stand for a great nation to base itself on (Carlyle).—(17) How Extremes Meet in Wedlock—

"Old as I am, for lady's love unfit,
The Power of beauty I remember yet."

"A society which gives liberty to a man of sixty or seventy to marry a girl of twelve, etc. (Dr. Bhaddarkar.—(18) Indians in South British Africa—(An analogue of Transvaal).

"They find us guilty of a skin
Not coloured like their own."

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THE CERTIFICATES OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, to be held on Thursday, 16th April, at 3 p.m., a proposal will be made to repeal By-Law 4 relating to the Joint Schools Committee, and to substitute therefor the following by-law:—"(4.) Subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, those persons only shall be employed as Teachers who hold certificates of qualification recognized by the Educational Department, or who are already in receipt of pensionable pay under Government, so long as such Teachers are procurable. Provided, however, that the following persons shall, at the discretion of the Joint Schools Committee, be eligible for employment for the respective duties hereinafter mentioned, notwithstanding their not being qualified as aforesaid, namely: Mahomedan Teachers for instructing in Urdu Schools. Female Teachers for Girls' Schools. Persons who hold degrees from, or who have matriculated at, any University, and University School Final men for instructing in English classes attached to the Municipal schools. It shall be incumbent on the Joint Schools Committee engaging a Teacher as aforesaid to make provision for his or her pensionary rights in accordance with the rules in this behalf from time to time prescribed by Government. In filling up places on non-pensionable pay, the Joint Schools Committee shall give the preference to those who have passed an examination qualifying for the public service or who have been useful teachers." Any person desiring to object to the said alteration or to the proposed By-Law as so altered or any portion thereof, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting of the nature of his objection, may by himself, or his counsel, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting.

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Cinderella	scratch	Mr James Moore	5 8 33
Sonta	19 67	Mr E S Luard	5 19 7
Mannikin	14 58	Capt S J Chamier, R A	5 23 41
Janetta	6 50	Lieut R St. J Gillespie, R E	5 29 20
Plassy's Cutter	36 20	Comdr W H Taylor, R N	5 29 20
Red Rose	10 41	Mr C E Palmer	Gave up.
Princess	21 22	Mr F A Little	Did not finish
Kiralyne	33 29	Mr E Comber	Did not start
Eileen	14 32	Surg-Major H W Boyd, R N	Broke down, did not finish
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THE MURDER OF A DANCING GIRL AT GIRGAUM.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Sirdar Mir Abdulalli Khan Bahadur, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Visram Babaji, a Kumbar by caste, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with the murder of Gunga, a dancing girl, aged about twenty, residing at Kandawady, Girgaum.

Virji Shivji, a Bhattia, residing at Mandvie, examined by Superintendent Brewin, said: I was formerly a dealer in cotton, but am at present unemployed, and maintained by my uncle. I knew the deceased woman Gunga, who was my kept mistress. I had known her for the last two years. She lived at Kandawady, Girgaum, on the first floor of a house. She lived with accused. He had been a domestic servant of the deceased for the last seventeen or eighteen days. There are other tenants in the house. The top-floor is occupied by some dancing girls, while the verandah on the ground floor is rented to a goldsmith, who does work during day time. About half-past 7 or 8 o'clock, on Sunday last, I was at the deceased Gunga's house. When I went accused left the house for his meal at 8 o'clock, and returned at about 9 o'clock. About half-an-hour afterwards I sent him for a carriage, and he brought one and I left. Just before I went away deceased was wearing four ornaments on each hand, viz., two gold bangles, one armlet and one wristlet. She was also wearing six gold finger rings. Besides these ornaments she had also on her person one gold neck ornament, two ear studs, and a silver amulet. Whilst I was in her house, I saw her take out her jacket, now produced in court, and hang it on a nail. This jacket contained six gold studs, now shown to me. When I was there that evening I saw her keys on her waist. Deceased usually kept the keys when she retired to bed just beneath her pillow. These six bangles now shown to me belong to the deceased; they were in a box in the evening when I went to her.

When you drove away in the gharry whom did you leave in the house with the deceased?—This ghatty (pointing to accused). As far as I know the deceased used to sleep on a mattress in the drawing room, and the accused slept close by her bed. When I left the house that night, the bed was prepared. After leaving the house I went home. The following morning Inspector Bodanalli called me at my house, and I accompanied him to the house at Kandawady, and there saw deceased lying dead on her bed. The ornaments which I had seen on her hands on the previous evening were not on her person. I saw only the neck ornament on her person. At the request of the police, I subsequently made an examination of the box, and found six gold bangles missing from it. I also looked for the jacket she had been wearing on the previous evening, and I found it lying on the ground without the gold studs in it.

Raghoonath Oomedram, a musician and a milkman, residing at Kandawady, said: I knew the deceased Gunga, who lived at Kandawady. I also know the accused, who was her servant. I went to Gunga's house on Monday morning to supply milk. I found the door closed; I pushed it, but as there was no response I went up and saw the door had been secured with the lock now shown to me. I looked into the room through a hole in another door, when I noticed one mattress with another on the top, and something between them. I went and informed the police, and Constable Parett accompanied me to the house. Mr. Parrett summoned a "punch" and then forced open a window facing the street, and went in and opened the door. I and the "punch," then entered the room. On removing the top mattress and a quilt, we found the dead body of the deceased lying on another mattress. I noticed one piece of cloth tied across the mouth and another round the neck. There was blood lying about the mattress.

Bhagia Rama, a domestic servant in the employ of Bhicoo Calliandas, residing at Kolbhatwady, examined by Superintendent Brewin, said. I know the accused, who is a countryman of mine. He came to my house on Monday morning last, about 6 o'clock. He asked me for a loan of one rupee, but I replied I had none. He told me that his mistress was dead. I (8) The Floating Fane of Bethnal Green-Bhownuggree being bellowed into an M. P. to represent Anglo-India in Retired Latitudes.—(9) The Hercules and the Carter—H, (Exchange Eclipse) to C. (Finance Minister): "Why pray me for relief? Help yourself, man, and throw off those enormous burdens (Army and Railway Charges), and the Car can't falter (Sir Auckland Colvin in the "Ninthteen Century").—(10) The Drainage Dragon—The Drainage that drains the Health and Wealth of Bombay.—(11) The Rampart of Resolution. Congress—Surendra taking a view of the prospect. "They have dared to propose reforms which despite the resistance of the Government have been approved of by Parliament" (Sir Richard Garth).—(12) Devi Conference Emerges Triumphant—Two Sisters sweet came as usual to bathe at the Sangam, when lo, a huge Crocodile (Poona Bigotry) tried to swallow one of them but in vain.—(13) Mr. Caine addressing himself—"Light a Candle in the midst of Social Darkness."—(14) Lame Judicial Executive Janus, wanted a separation of the functions. "Still in his opinion the question of finance was not a difficulty that should be allowed to prevent the reform being carried out" (Man Mohun Ghose).—(15) Dr. B(ee) stinging, with E(arnest) H(eart, the Imp of Indian Medical Service.—(16) An Act of Unstable Equilibrium—Westland (Lancashire) playing crushing tricks on Eastland (India) or what is play to you is death to us "That we should find our national existence depend on selling manufactured cotton at a farthing an ell cheaper than any other people is a most narrow stand for a great nation to base itself on (Carlyle).—(17) How Extremes Meet in Wedlock—

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BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual election of officers and Committee of this association has now taken place for the ensuing year. Lieut-Col. Freeman being re-elected President; Mr. R. D. Pringle, General Secretary; and Mr. E. Bollam Honorary Treasurer. The following are extracts from the report of the Committee for 1895:—The year 1895, in the history of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, will probably be most fitly remembered as a period of development rather than of extension. During its course many important changes have been made in different departments of the work; and all of these, it is hoped, will tend to make the success of future efforts more signal than has been the case in the past.

As is consistent with the unchangeable principles of the Association, the record of what has been attempted of direct spiritual work, is first presented. During the year we have held 140 Religious Meetings, in the Central Association alone. First of these, in order of time, and perhaps of importance, comes the Sunday Morning Young Men's Bible Class, of which it is pleasant to report that it continues its prosperous and most useful career. Considering the early hour of meeting and the simplicity of the gathering, which is innocent of all attraction, except that of the study of the Scriptures, the average attendance of seventeen young men is fairly good, and it is a distinct improvement upon the previous year. In connection with the class, there is a flourishing Bible Reading Union, consisting of 37 Members, which has proved most helpful in the systematic study of God's word.

The Monday Afternoon Prayer Meeting shows an average attendance of 30, which is a considerable improvement upon last year's record, but it is well to point out that this increase is largely due to the fact that many special addresses have been given at these meetings, particularly during the latter part of the year. Ladies are heartily welcomed to this gathering, but men, as a rule, form the larger portion of the audience. In the autumn, in response to our invitation, the Missionary Conference decided that their monthly Prayer Meeting should be held in our hall on the third Monday in each month.

The Friday Evening Meetings in past years have consisted of Gospel Addresses, Lectures, Socials, &c., held in rotation. Latterly, however, the General Committee resolved that Gospel meetings by occasional temperance or other Social Addresses should alone be arranged for on Fridays, provision being made for holding Social Meetings, &c., on Monday evenings. It is evident that it is a wise policy to increase the number of our purely spiritual meetings, whilst making ample provision otherwise, as is elsewhere pointed out, for the social and intellectual requirements of young men. Some of our Gospel meetings have been of a most powerful and solemn character, and it cannot be doubted but that good seed have been sown in not a few needy hearts. The average attendance of young men at these Gospel services has been 30, a distinct advance on 1894.

Not the least important branch of our work is that of personal contact with young men needing help and guidance, material and spiritual. It has been a great pleasure during the year to have been able to find passages home for several, who found themselves stranded here penniless and alone. Many others have been helped in various ways as their circumstances have required, and it may honestly be said that whilst ministering to such in material things, the opportunity has not been neglected of pointing them to Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

During the year four Temperance Meetings have been held, at three of which the address has been given by the Rev. H. Bowman of Girgaum Church. The average attendance on these occasions has been over 100, ladies included, and, largely as a direct result of the speaker's appeals, 20 young men have signed the pledge. Nor can the full extent of this work be so estimated. One member, who is employed in a large warehouse where there are scores of young men, recently said, "Mr. Bowman's last address, to my certain know

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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SPECIAL BRANDS of Messrs. Oakes & Co's well-known CIGARS—Ideals, per Box of 25, Rs. 3-4; Gymkhana, per Box of 50, Rs. 5-4; Empires, per Box of 50, Rs. 4; Beresford per Box of 50, Rs. 3-4; and Mosquitos, per Box of 100, Rs. 5. Agents:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND

AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 109 15-16; and Indian Sterling Loan at Rs. 120. The market rate of discount was reduced 1/8 per cent. to 1 per cent. on six months' sight Paper, that on short London Bills remaining at the same quotation: 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1/8 per cent, lower, at £65 3/8. The price of Bar Silver was ¼d. lower, at 31 1/8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 68¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 2 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East were £150,000 in Silver to Bombay, £30,000 to Calcutta, and £160,000 to Hong-kong; and £70,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £20,000 to Calcutta. The price of Yellow Metal in London was 3-16d. higher, at 4 7/8. Paris quotations were unchanged.

The only changes in London financial quotations to-day through Reuter have been a decline of 1-8 per cent. in Consols at 109 13-16; and an advance in the price of Bar Silver, at 31 3-16d. per oz., quotations in New York being unaltered. Paris Exchange on London was slightly higher, at fcs. 25·23.

A decline of 1-32nd. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 13-32d. per lb.; and arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for February deliveries, and 4 3-16d. per lb. East Indian Cotton was also 1-16th. per lb. lower; but Egyptian "fair" Brown, was lower to the same extent. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals easier; The day's Sales 10,000 bales, Surat *nil*. The Day's Imports 9,000 bales.

The week's Sales of Cotton into Liverpool for that ending yesterday, were 15,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 62,000 bales; but the amount forwarded was 3,000 bales less, at 63,000 bales. The week's Imports were 58,000 bales less at 9,500 bales. The total Stock of Cotton had decreased during the week by 6,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 1,150,000 bales.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed quiet at a further decline of 1-32d. in the price of spot Americans, at 4 3-8d. per lb; but all other quotations were unchanged, Surats were quiet; and Arrivals steady; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 2,600 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

Yesterday, the New York Cotton market was unchanged for spot Cotton, at 7 13-16 cents per lb., but May Futures were 4 cents lower, at 7·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales, compared with 17,000 bales last year, and 12,000 bales the year before.

To-day, New York prices are all unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports are 17,000 bales, going against 21,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 8,000 bales in 1894. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,010,000 bales compared with 5,900,000 bales visible a week ago.

We have no local news to report this evening, the Banks and markets having been closed for the native *Holi* holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,445	bales.
Wheat	17,013	owts.
Linseed	43,231	,,
Rapeseed	1,265	,,
Gingellyseed	15,957	,,
Groundnuts	4,563	,,
Castorseed	11,255	,,
Rice	13,459	,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Cleveland Surgn-Capt, 3rd Bo Cavalry, on leave, from Deesa.

FEBRUARY 26.

Geddes, Capt, Bo, R A, on inspection duty, from Poona.
French, Brig Genl, Bo, R A, on inspection duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 27.

Mackenzie, Major, Bo, D A A G, on leave, from Quetta.
Willcocks, Major, Bo, D A A G, on leave, from Kamptee.
Swinton, Major, Singapore, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Reece, Lt, Bo, 2nd R D Fusrs, on duty, from Quetta.

FEBRUARY 28.

Wooldridge, Lt, Bo, 34th Infy, to rejoin, from Ahmedabad.
De Vismis, Capt, Bo, 10th L I, on leave, from Satara.
Tulloch, Major, Bo, 24th Infy, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 29.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 29.

De Vismis, Capt, Bo, 10th L I, on priv leave, to Kasauli.
Arnold, Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, to Poona.
Reece, Lt, Bo, 2nd R D Fusrs, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Stewart, Lt, 10th Bo L I, off leave, to Satara.
Bennett, Lt, Bo, Sind Horse, on leave, to England.
McCausland, Lieut, Bo, R D Fusrs, on duty, to Deesa.
Blake, Major, Bo, 2nd Middle, on leave, to Poona.

MARCH 1.

Weston, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, from leave, to Poona.
Wyatt, Surg-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Kirkee.
Mackenzie, Major, Bo, D A A G, on leave, to England.
Burke, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday.—10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at 8-20 p.m.

Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday.—10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at 8-30 p.m.

The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday at 8-30 p.m. and at both Head-quarters on Thursday.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—

COMPANY DRILLS.

(1) During the remainder of the season "Company" Drill at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend will be held on Tuesday mornings at 6-30 a.m. and Thursday afternoons at 5-30 p.m. on the ground in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital opposite Head-quarters. Dress:—Any.

(2) D Company.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) 2nd and Friday 6th instant, behind the Govt. Tel. Quarters, Waudby Road.

(3) F Company.—At 8 p.m., to-day (Monday) 2nd, in front of Municipal Buildings.

(4) Byculla School.—At 4-15 p.m., to-day (Monday) 2nd and Thursday 5th instant.

(5) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday 3rd and Thursday 5th instant.

(6) Byculla Scottish School.—At 4 p.m., on Friday 6th instant.

(7) St. Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m., on Tuesday 3rd and 7-15 a.m., on Thursday 5th instant.

(8) St. Peter's School.—At 4 p.m., to-day (Monday) 2nd, Wednesday 4th and Thursday 5th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(9) Town Hall.—At 5 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant, Commanding Officer's parade.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

558-95—Edgelow and G—Aga Mahomed Dodusty vs Aga Mahomed Currim Aminatoozar.

Postponed Long Causes.

283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Goolabchand Moonalal and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadhur—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

463-95—Bhaishunker and K—Rajujee Babajee and another vs Lingajee Mankoji and others—K J Mantri and J Pease.

136-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and others vs Bhookhandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Tilloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal.

Defended New Long Causes.

581-95—Crawford B and Co—Ezekiel David Hayim and another vs Gabriel Isaac She Kury and another—Ardeshir H and D.

26-96—Brown and M—Purshotamdas Tribhowandas vs Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathoobhai—Nanu and H.

For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

410-411-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivlabhdas Culliandas vs Ootumchund Manockjee—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and D.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report

14-95—Thackordas, D and C—Chabildas Lalcobhoy vs Venayek Ramchundra L and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan and Brown and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

13-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Dewchund Sewjee vs Nanjee Doongersey—Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

517-95—Little N and B—Morobs Ramcrushna and another vs Luxumon Nana Patel—Khunderao and S—Part heard.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and Government and Govordhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O, and Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Mahomed Hanu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—In person.

147-111646-95—Ardeshir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

419-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsidas—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Habib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusein Dewjee and another—Janardhan and A

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HOYTE—HUTCHINSON—February 11, at All Saints', Margaret-street, W. William Stevenson Hoyte to Emma Ewbank, second daughter of T Cayley Hutchinson, D I G of Hospitals, H M Indian Army (Ret.)

TERRY—BOILEAU—February 12, at St Gabriel's, Warwick-square, Capt Astley Herbert Terry, A S C, only son of Major-Genl Astley Terry, to Mildred, second daughter of Col Boileau, CB, late Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BLUNDELL—February 2, at Riverside, California, Henry L Blundell, late of the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Major-Gen R Blundell, Commanding Poona District, India, aged 35.

EVANS—February 7, at Cimiez, Nice, Col William Edwyn Evans, of The Elms, Rochampton, formerly of H M 103rd Regiment, 1st Marnbay Fusiliers.

ROST—February 7, at Canterbury, Dr Reinhold Rost, C I E, of 1, Elsworthy-terrace, N W, late Librarian, India Office, aged 74.

SNOW—February 10, in London, Cecil Caird Snow, Second Lieutenant 3rd Battalion South Staffordshire Regt, aged 19.

SCOTT—February 7, Laura Esme, only daughter of Commander Charles Thomas Montagu Lawrence Scott, late of H M's Indian Marine and Chief Constable of Salford, aged 3.

THOMPSON—February 12, at Biggleswade, Mary Christina, the widow of Julius Henry Thompson, Esq, and daughter of the late Rev George William Mohan, M A, H E I C S.

WHITNEY—January 20, at Beverley, near Boston, U S A, William Michael Whitney, formerly of Calcutta, aged 75.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

McCULLOCH—WALLER—February 29, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Thomas H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Frank McCulloch, Chief Builder, H. M.'s Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, second son of Daniel McCulloch, Esq., of Glasgow, Scotland, to Florence Minnie, eldest daughter of Robert William Waller, Esq., Retired Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. D., (Railway Department), niece of Sir Charles Waller, Bart., of Tipperary, Ireland, and of the late Brigade-Surgeon Donald Neil McCallum, of Edinburgh, Scotland. (Home and other papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERNARD—February 24, at Purneah, the wife of J H Bernard, C S, of a son.

LAVELLE—February 26, at Bangalore, the wife of David J Lavelle, A M I C E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOPPER—RICHARDSON—February 12, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev H G Spring, Chaplain, George Hopper, of the Grass Farm, to Beatrice Eliza Hammond, eldest daughter of E C Richardson, Esq, Head Assistant, Commissioner's Office.

TAYLOR—STRATTON—February 21, at Sehore, Central India, Harold Blake Taylor, Executive Engineer, State Railways, to Margery, second daughter of the late Brigade-Surgeon J P Stratton.

DEATHS.

DICKSON—January 2, at Lucknow, after a long and painful illness, John Clifford Dickson (Governor), late Chief Clerk, Government Telegraph Department (Nagpore Division), aged 68 years.

FOX—February 20, at Debrooghur, Assam, from injuries received from an accident, Captain John Wimble Fox, late Superintendent of Pilots, Rivers Steam Navigation Co. (Macneill & Co).

HINCHEY—February 24, at Allahabad, of measles and pneumonia, Cyril Leslie, the dearly beloved son of Michael and Emma Hinchey, aged 1 year and 10 months.

HOMAN—February 16, at Waltair, Clara, the beloved wife of E N Homan.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1896.

No one can glance through the Administration Report on the Persian Gulf and Muscat for 1894-95, just issued by the Indian Foreign Office, without endorsing the declaration of Mr. George Curzon, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the lives and properties of hundreds of thousands of human beings are secured by the British Protectorate of the Persian Gulf, and that "were it either withdrawn or destroyed both sea and shores would relapse into the anarchial chaos from which they have so laboriously been reclaimed." The chief event of the year was the rebellion at Muscat, which was at its height twelve months ago. An exhaustive report, sent in to the Government of India, on the rebellion, its causes and its probable effects, by the Political Agent and Consul, does not appear in the "selections" now published. But such of Major White's remarks as are made known in the Blue Book, show a very interesting light upon the savage methods which still find favour along the Western littoral of the Gulf, and which apart from British intervention would reduce that part of Arabia to "red ruin and the breaking up of laws." Even as it is, our Protectorate, being mainly intended to safeguard the waters of the Gulf and its ports, does not move us to keep the interior in order. To do that a considerable standing army would be required. The moving spirit in the late rebellion was Sheik Saleh, who, although residing in the nominal territories of the Sultan of Muscat, acted quite independently of the authority of our ally in arbitrating on the inter-tribal disputes which are an everyday feature of Arabian life. It was under his influence as was supposed that the tribes holding the passes into Oman proper closed them against all caravans in November. The passes were shortly re-opened, but there were, about this time, disquieting rumours of Sheik Saleh's designs against Muscat, and the arrival of his son with a considerable following in the Wadi Teyeen gave colour to the report. It was one, however, to which the Sultan obstinately refused to give any credence, more especially as the passes were re-opened in a short time. In December some faction quarrels at Nezwah led to an encounter in which twenty-five men were killed and fifty wounded, and Sheik Saleh sent his son to the town to settle the dispute. Early in February, two of the Sheik's concerned in this sanguinary conflict, proceeded to Muscat to interview the Sultan on the subject. They arrived on February the 11th, followed next day by Sheikh Mohsin-bin-Amir Al Hanthi. The Sultan received them hospitably, and after long audience dismissed them on the evening of February 12, with the usual presents. They intimated their intention of leaving Muscat the same night or early on the following morning. So far from this being their intention, however, a number of their followers, who had not been allowed to enter Muscat, made their way into the town after nightfall, in parties of two and three. This excited the suspicion of the Wahabi soldiers of the Sultan, who hastened to inform him of their fears.

The Muscat Ruler entirely disregarded the warning, as he refused to believe that so long as the Chiefs and their followers were in the town as his guests, they could be guilty of so grave a breach of the rules of Arab hospitality as to take advantage of their position to attack their host. But this charitable belief was not justified, for at daybreak on the following morning his palace was suddenly attacked and the rebels having overpowered the few guards on duty, proceeded in the direction of the Sultan's sleeping apartments with the intention to take his life. His Highness supported by a few followers, offered a most determined resistance, and kept his assailants at bay for some time. But he was ultimately compelled to take refuge with his family and adherents in Fort Jellali, while his brother Seyed Muhamed-bin-Toorke found similar refuge in Fort Merani. Major Sadler on hearing of this serious state of affairs took such steps as were possible to protect British life and property and addressed a letter to Sheikh Abdullah, the rebel leader, intimating that he would be held responsible for any injury the British might suffer at the hands of his followers. Supported by a vigorous cannonade, and rifle fire from Fort Jellali, the Sultan made a determined attempt to recover possession of the palace. The effort did not succeed, and, as neither party were in sufficient force to take the aggressive, a lull in the fighting ensued. The rebels were masters of the greater part of the town, but they contented themselves with taking up as strong a defensive position as possible, and quietly awaiting the arrival of reinforcements. The inhabitants of the town, British or Arab, were not, as a rule, interfered with or molested. The rebel leaders publicly proclaimed that the sole object of their action was to dethrone Seyyid Feysal, who, by his weak rule, had shown himself unfit to govern Oman, and to replace him by a Sultan whose power would make itself felt throughout the country. It was further announced that the force of rebels in the town was but the advance guard of a much larger force which under the command of Sheik Saleh was advancing on Muscat, and was hourly expected to arrive. However, the advance of the Umra Khan of Oman was forestalled by the arrival of H. M. S. Sphinx, followed shortly afterwards by the Lawrence and the Bramble. With this display of force in the harbour at his back the Political Agent demanded a truce between the belligerents, and advantage was taken of it to remove the British residents from the town. The British Agent did not otherwise interfere, and a desultory warfare extending over some three weeks ensued. The Sultan's followers having been largely re-inforced far outnumbered the rebels, but made no determined effort to expel them and recover the capital. The Sultan despairing of success by the agency of war, had recourse to other means—he opened negotiations with Sheikh Saleh, and as a result the town was evacuated by the rebels, who received some thousands of rupees as the price of their retirement. Although the loyalty thus purchased seems so far to have been preserved without serious rupture, it can scarcely be regarded as very stable. But doubtless the gates of Muscat are more carefully guarded now against the entry of armed men in small bands.

The selections published form an almost continuous record of quarrels between Arab chiefs, of robberies, conspiracies and murders, but through them all British and other foreign residents are enabled to pursue unmolested their callings. They are not so successful, however, in escaping unjust extortions from the Arab rulers in regard to their commerce. As an instance, the experience of British Indian exporters of dates from Katif in Bahrein to India may be cited. Complaints were made in 1893 that Rs. 5,615 had been exacted over the treaty rate of 1 per cent., and after a very long delay, the explanation was given by the Turkish authorities at Baghdad, that their customs system required the deposit of 7 per cent. over the treaty rate—such excess to be refunded on the production of certificates by the Turkish Consul in India, of the due arrival of consignments there. Meantime shipments for 1893 had been made on an excess payment of Rs. 9,719, and certificates in both these cases could not be produced, owing to the delay in intimating the necessity for such certificates. Excess duty to the extent of Rs. 4,174 was again exacted in 1894, and the certificates insisted upon being in this case produced, a fresh excuse for maintaining the extortion was found in a demand for the receipts for the amounts originally paid. As receipts had been consistently refused, the device enabled the customs people to resist refunds of their unjust exactions, which, in all amounted to Rs. 19,500. The principal difficulty exporters had to contend with, however, was not customs exactions, but the low exchange value and fluctuation of the silver kran, the standard coin of the country. At the commencement of the year its value was 10¾ to the pound sterling, but before the year closed it had reached 57 to the pound sterling. Another difficulty with which traders were confronted was the abnormal use in the rate of transport between Bushire and Shiraz, until it reached 195 krans per 100 máns for piece-goods and 200 for loaf-sugar and case goods. This price—brought about mainly by a severe epidemic among transport animals—has never been touched before, and naturally it tended to paralyse trade between Bushire and the north. But in spite of drawbacks such as these, commerce throughout the consular district of Bushire showed welcome signs of reaction from the depression under which it had has previously laboured. At the three ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas and Lingah, the value of imports increased by over sixty-two lakhs, and that of exports by over 20½ lakhs.

THE Emperor of China has just avenged his imperial mother, who, he considers, was grossly wronged and insulted by two of his ministers, some short time ago. It appears that when the Japanese were advancing on Peking, these ministers—vice-Presidents, Wang Ming-luan and Chang Lin, ventured to suggest that his Majesty was influenced too greatly by his mother, and that if he wished to defeat his enemies and govern the empire satisfactorily he should be guided by his ministers, who were men of experience and discretion. His Majesty became very wrath, and declared that had not the nation at the time been passing through a crisis of vital moment he would have commanded the dismissal of those officers on the spot. We have ever been careful, exclaims his Majesty, to reverentially nourish our sentiment of gratitude to Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress-Dowager, for her care and solicitude over us day and night during our early childhood and youth, and we have always tried to return them by obeying Her Majesty in everything. We also, he adds in this extraordinary decree, owe Her Majesty a deep debt of gratitude for freely giving us the immeasurable benefits of her advice accruing from her great experience in all matters, beginning from those of national importance and questions of peace or war down to the smallest affair of everyday life and deportment. Her Majesty's solicitude for our welfare may truly be said to be all-pervading and ever on the alert lest we, in our inexperience, should commit the slightest mistake. The two ministers who ventured to suggest that his Majesty might do better for his people than by obeying the Imperial mother in everything are thus condemned as coarse, uncouth men, who have no sense of refinement, self-restraint or discrimination. The words they used and the sentiments they expressed, the Emperor pronounces calculated to "lessen our imperial gratitude and respect for Her Imperial Majesty," and with sinister intent to cause a breach between the Empress-Dowager and himself. The Emperor, after restraining his anger for a year, he says, has come to the conclusion that it is time he let the whole world know his ideas of their conduct and the enormity of their offence. So, according to China despatches received by yesterday's mail, the Emperor has cashiered his unfortunate ministers, and deprived them

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AGITATION TO INCREASE THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

A systematic agitation has commenced in Germany for a large increase in the German Navy.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Malabar has sailed for Bombay.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 29.

Karatheodory Pacha, the Governor of Crete, has resigned, owing to the lack of funds to conduct the Government of the Island, which is in a very disturbed state.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT PEKIN.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the newly-appointed British Minister at Pekin, has sailed for China.

NEW JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA.

Mr. Lawrence Jenkins, barrister-at-law, succeeds Mr. Justice Pigott on the Calcutta Bench.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28.

The Senate, to-day, passed a resolution by sixty-four against six votes, that the United States Government should recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and request President Cleveland to invite Spain to recognize the autonomy of Cuba.

Several leading Senators during the debate denounced in violent language the barbarism of the Spaniards, and termed General Weyler, Commanding the Forces in Cuba, a butcher.

ILL-FEELING TOWARDS AMERICA IN SPAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Spaniards are furious at the resolution passed by the Washington Senate, and at the abuse heaped upon them by the leading Senators.

President Cleveland is, however, not disposed to take any action, inasmuch as the Consular reports show that Congress has been misled regarding the facts in Cuba.

THE LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The semi-final in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament was played off this afternoon, Messrs. Dakis and Douglas being left in to play the final, which takes place to-morrow. The winner of these two plays Mr. Fleming, the present holder of the championship, at the first meeting.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A NEW PILGRIM PROTECTION BILL.

At the Bengal Council, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Cotton introduced a Bill to provide for the protection of Mahomedan pilgrims in Calcutta. This Bill is on the lines of the Act passed in Bombay in 1887 to enable the local authorities to exercise control over the class of men, known as Mahomedan pilgrim brokers, with certain modifications adopted to the condition of Calcutta, and to make it applicable to railway traffic as well as the sea passenger traffic.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Playfair, the president, in his address, referred to the necessity of granting greater railway facilities to trade in Calcutta, and expressed satisfaction at the appointment of the Labour Commission.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

At a meeting of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, held yesterday afternoon, a resolution of the 8th February, reflecting on the action of the Registrar in dealing with complaints regarding the alleged assault upon a student at the Senate House, was unanimously withdrawn, on the grounds that the resolution was not intended to convey censure on the Registrar, and that the Syndicate was satisfied he had the interests of the University discipline in view. The meeting of the Senate, called for the 7th March, will not now be held.

[ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, MARCH 1.

The Combined Rice and Saw Mill, owned by Mapara, was destroyed by fire in Mandalay, to-day. The loss to the insurance companies is Rs. 70,000, the companies involved being the Guardian, the Palatine, and three others.

PARSEE CEREMONY AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, FEB. 29.

The consecration of the sacred fire Ferokh (under the personal supervision and direction of the Venerable Dustoorji, Dr. Jamaspji Minocheharji, of Bombay) in Machhlipeth, near the new Fire Temple, Surat, was the grandest and most imposing ceremony ever witnessed in this city. The Jasan ceremony was performed this morning before a large representative gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. Dr. Nusserwanjee Nowroji, on behalf of the Anjuman, thanked the Dustoorji for his warm interest, and read out a full and eloquent account. The Dustoorji then preached an eloquent and effective sermon, exhorting Parsees to battle against the evil, and to promote every good work, and above all to be true to their ancestral worship. At the close he expressed his pleasure at the erection of the Fire Temple which, he said, really met a long-felt want. Then followed the presentation of shawls. Three shawls were presented to Dustoorji Jamaspji, one on behalf of the Anjuman, one on behalf of the trustees, and one from Mobeos, Dustoorjee's son, the panthaki of temple, and Ervad Jamsetji, were each presented with shawls by Dr. Nusserwanji and Mr. Sheriarji. Dr. Nusserwanji was presented amidst deafening cheers with two shawls, one on behalf of the Anjuman and the other from Mr. Ardeshir Kotwal's family. Mr. Sheriarji Jamsetji was given a shawl by Mr. Rustomji Patel, from the trustees. The proceedings of the morning passed off amidst unbounded enthusiasm. The trustees were deservedly thanked. Many gentlemen came from Bombay, Navsari, Udwara, Bulsar, Broach, and the surrounding towns and villages to take part in the ceremony, which was concluded with prayer and thanksgiving.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MARCH 1.

French mail steamer Caledonien, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	109 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65⅝
Bar Silver	31 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	62,000	bales
" " " Surats	1,200	"
" " " Imports of Cotton	95,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,150,000	"
" " Surats	37,000	"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 14.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The whole of the Queen's speech, with one or two trifling omissions, has, I believe, been cabled to you, and there is not much to be said about the preliminary ceremony at which that interesting document was read by the Lord High Chancellor. On those extremely rare occasions on which her Majesty opens Parliament in person, the scene in the gilded chamber is rather imposing for a country which is not remarkable for its public spectacle. When the function is performed by Royal Commission the proceedings are less impressive. "What would the intelligent foreigner think of it," is the thought that occurs to many of those who assist in the rather jejune formalities. I happened on Tuesday to meet an "intelligent foreigner"—a Teuton, by the way—who had just returned from the House of Lords, and I asked him whether he was pleased with what he had seen. "No, I was not pleased," he replied. "Why?" I inquired. "Oh, the dresses were too plain." I suppose he expected to see the noble lords and ladies arrayed in gorgeous flowing robes and wearing coronets. I dared not tell him that such articles are not usually to be found in the wardrobe of an English peer or peeress, and that the magnificent habiliments which adorned the persons of the Lords Commissioners were "properties." If the earlier proceedings lacked colour, the afternoon sitting was not devoid of interest, though considering the circumstances under which the Houses re-assemble for business, the speeches on the first day both in the Upper Chamber and in the Lower were singularly tame. The selection of Lord Stanmore, better known as Sir Arthur Gordon, formerly Governor of Ceylon, to propose the Address was considered from the first as rather unhappy, and the manner in which the noble lord acquitted himself of the task must have convinced even the Prime Minister that he might have made a better choice. When Lord Stanmore announced that he should go through the gracious speech point by point, the noble lords smiled, but when after speaking for an hour the orator had only reached the third point, their lordships were not at all inclined to smile. Observing the horror depicted on the countenances of the dreadfully bored thanes, the leader of the House turned round and said something to Lord Stanmore. The latter thereupon mumbled some apology for occupying so much time, and sat down without moving the resolution! Lord Rosebery, who seems to have recovered not only his health, but his spirits, since he was relieved of the burden of office, poked fun at the ex-Governor, as if he were only an ordinary mortal, who was raised to the peerage as a supporter of Mr. Gladstone, and as a Home Ruler, but subsequently ratted. "We on this side," said Lord Rosebery with mock solemnity, "must regard him with a tender and sentimental interest as being the last peer, who, I think, was bequeathed to us on the nomination of Mr. Gladstone." Lord Stanmore, as he sat facing the leader of the Opposition, looked as if he almost wished he were back in Ceylon. Although Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt may not be lost in admiration for each other, it would seem that they are on speaking terms, at any rate their respective speeches in the opening debate showed that they had put their heads together as to what they should say. The Queen's English of the Queen's speech does not often escape censure. This time it is not faultless, but it is better written than usual, and as the seconder in the House of Commons, Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, remarked, the paragraph about Venezuela "must rank for ever in literature as a masterpiece of euphemism." The same cannot be said for the expression about the proposed measure for "checking the *importation* of destitute aliens" But considering how many hands are employed in the preparation of a Queen's speech, and the changes it must undergo before it is definitely settled, the wonder is that it comes out so well as it does. I had thought that for downright ignorance of anything happening outside their own immediate circle certain members of the House of Commons were unsurpassed. But I must award the palm to the representative of whom Mr. Smalley, the American correspondent of the *Times*, tells us, and who thought the language of the Queen's speech a rebuke to Lord Salisbury! Whether it is that we have been surfeited with exciting events or not, I am unable to say, but the applications for admission to the House of Commons, a sure indication of the public mind, are not specially numerous, and the lobbies are, if anything, less animated than usual at the opening of a session. The mysterious departure of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, about which so many and such various rumours are afloat, added much to the interest of the debate raised by Mr. Labouchere last night. Mr. Labouchere's amendment assailing the Chartered Company found a seconder in Mr. Arnold-Foster, who, whatever else he may be, is not a "Little Englander." Mr. Chamberlain, whose despatch has been the principal topic of the week, casting into the shade the Queen's speech and everything else, spoke powerfully, but there is to-day a tendency to blame him for being too "pushful" in making known his proposed scheme of Home Rule for the Rand prematurely, and publishing to the world his invitation to President Kruger before knowing whether it would be accepted. So far, however, neither Mr. Chamberlain nor the Government as a whole have been subjected to any serious criticism as to their foreign policy, and the country, if it is less demonstrative than it was a week ago, is quite as united in support of a spirited policy.

THE "INDIAN PARTY."

The policy of the now much-reduced "Indian Party" in the House of Commons will probably be to lie low during the present session, and it is doubtful if an overwhelming defeat will be courted by inviting an expression of opinion on that panacea for all the ills of our Eastern Empire, Simultaneous Examinations. Sir William Wedderburn has, it is true, given notice of an amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's speech, but the Honourable Baronet confines himself entirely to frontier affairs. The text of the amendment he proposes to add to the Address is as follows:—"But we humbly express our regret that the present Government, reversing the policy of their predecessors, have decided not to withdraw from Chitral, thereby violating the pledge expressly given in the Viceroy's proclamation, dangerously adding to Government responsibilities beyond the North-West Frontier of India, and inevitably leading to an increase of the overgrown expenditure in the Indian Military Department, and further our regret that the Treaty of 1893 with the Amir of Afghanistan has not been placed before Parliament." Some people evidently are unable to accept accomplished facts. The Chitral question was thoroughly thrashed out at the instance of Sir Henry Fowler in the closing hours of last session, and I am not aware that anything has since happened to call for a reconsideration of the matter. If it is necessary to have an Indian debate on the Address at all, the cotton duties would have afforded a more suitable topic for discussion than the stale subject of the retention of Chitral, but the Lancashire members, who six months ago were in such a warlike mood, are now as meek as lambs, and the Parliamentary supporters of the Congress movement never showed much sympathy with the views of those who so stoutly but unsuccessfully opposed the demands of the English manufacturers. By the way, Lord George Hamilton loses no opportunity of proclaiming to the world how sagaciously he has dealt with the dispute between the electors of Lancashire and the non-electors of India. Speaking at the opening of a Constitutional Club in his constituency, a week ago, he plumed himself on having "in conjunction with the Viceroy of India"—I like that phrase—effected an "alteration whereby both Lancashire and India were placed on identically the same footing." The Radicals thought they had cornered him when they reminded the noble lord of how he spoke of the duties when he occupied a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. But Lord George boasts that he has checkmated his opponents. One argument used by the Secretary of State is rather curious. "I allude to this," he said, "simply as an illustration of the manner in which the Government intend so far as they have the power to redeem the promises made before they took office." Lord George Hamilton's language when in Opposition implied that the duties ought to be abolished altogether. He has not abolished, but only reduced them. Does his lordship wish the supporters of the Government to understand that in regard to other promises included in the Ministerial programme the country will receive a half and no more than a half of what was promised? At a meeting of the Acton Conservative Association, the night before last, he again asserted that the arrangement formally submitted to the Supreme Legislative Council, the other day, put "absolutely beyond suspicion the two interests on a basis of perfect equality." I cannot say that beyond the boundaries of the cotton county any special interest is felt in Lord George's defence one way or another, but his speeches have been somewhat discussed in the lobbies of the House, and the general opinion amongst unprejudiced members appears to be that he protests a trifle too much.

KAFIRISTAN.

It is rather surprising that with the exception of a solitary question put by a West Country baronet who has a *penchant* for faddism, the state of affairs in Kafiristan, about which there has been a certain amount of wire-pulling during the recess, has so far not been referred to in the House of Commons. The Aborigines Protection Society, which somehow or other does not seem to exercise as much influence as it did a few years ago, is still moving in the matter and has convened a conference for next Wednesday. Sir Lepel Griffin is actively interesting himself on behalf of the Kafirs. If there is one man more than another whose mission in life seems to be the denunciations of fads and faddists it is the brilliant ex-Political Agent in Central India, and if he should appear on the platform of the Aborigines Protection Society we need never afterwards be astonished at anything. But I do not believe that Sir Joseph Pease, who is to preside, will have Sir L. Griffin as one of his supporters. The *Times*, in what looks very much like an inspired article, has been at the pains to emphasise the eminently unfavourable account given by Sir George Robertson, our Agent at Chitral, of the mysterious race on behalf of whom our sympathies are invited, and dismisses their claims to special consideration in language that is not exactly mealy-mouthed. "If he (Sir G. Robertson) is to be accepted as our guide on the subject—and strictly speaking there is none other in the least degree qualified—the Kafirs have no claim on our sympathy unless we conceive it to be our mission to support a community of robbers and women of easy virtue, simply because they have paler faces than their neighbours and have called themselves the brothers of the Feringhees." Considering who and what the principal members of the Aborigines Protection Society are, this reference to the immorality of the fair sex in Kafiristan must be considered very adroit.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

The correspondence between the ex-editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Mr. Henry Cust, and his proprietor, Mr. Waldorf Astor, has attracted some attention here and in America. Mr. Astor, it appears from the outset, has on the principle of he who pays the piper should call for the tune desired to control the policy of the paper, and he complains that his wishes were either disregarded or met with reasons why they must be set aside. The surmise that proprietor and editor quarrelled over the latter's treatment of the Venezuelan question is not borne out, but Mr. Astor says that one of their first differences related to the "sneers and disparaging comments upon America" that Mr. Cust allowed to be printed. Mr. Astor's friends in the States must have been rather shocked to learn that one of the instructions given to Mr. Cust in his conduct of the paper was to "write strongly in favour of the restoration of the Empire in Brazil." Another thing repecting which his orders were imperative was the increase by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer of the death duties—a matter that of course comes home to a millionaire, and one who according to all accounts is investing a considerable portion of his huge fortune in English real estate. "In July last," says Mr. Astor, "I wrote to you my wish that the *Gazette* should lay stress upon the Harcourt Budget as having been an important cause of the Radical defeat, and this you wholly neglected to do." Whether Mr. Cust disobeyed Mr. Astor's injunctions or not, he seems to have willingly accepted the subordinate position imposed by his proprietor which one can hardly imagine his three predecessors, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Stead, and Mr. Cook, doing. I hear that the attention of the Institute of Journalists is to be called to Sir Douglas Straight's appointment as Mr. Cust's successor. The ground of the complaint, so far as I can understand, is that Sir Douglas Straight as a pensioned ex-official is unduly encroaching upon the rights of professional journalists whose livelihood depends upon the exercise of their calling; but if it be true that he is only discharging the duties of editor until Mr. Astor can obtain the services of one of his own countrymen to fill the post, nothing more will probably be heard of the matter. As competition increases and the struggle for life becomes harder, regular newspaper men in the metropolis are more jealous than they used to be of "outsiders," especially the well-paid officials of the Civil Service who are said to spend no small portion of the public time in contributing to the Press. That there are men in some of the Government departments who in office hours write articles for publication is undoubted, but I doubt if the practice is so widely prevalent as some suppose. One of the objections sometimes urged against permitting members of the Indian Civil Service to retire with an annuity of £1,000 after 21 years' service, and when they may still be in vigorous health, is that it adds to the competition at home in certain classes of employment if the pensioned officers desire to work as some do instead of leading a life of ease. I know some ex-Indian Civilians who contribute to the papers, and the Institute of Journalists would have a difficult task if it attempted to prevent them from doing so in present circumstances. Talking of journals reminds me that the *Daily News* has under its new editor, Mr Cook, quite thrown over the Little Englanders, at any rate so far as the Managing Director of the South African Charter Company is concerned. The *Daily Chronicle* and *Truth* are highly indignant at this apostasy. The *Chronicle* styles its Bouverie-street contemporary "Mr. Rhodes's New Organ." *Truth*, whose proprietors ought to know something about the *Daily News*, expresses doubts whether the sturdy Nonconformists and Radicals who form the backbone of its readers will view with approbation the conversion of that newspaper "into an organ of Mr. Rhodes and his brother financialists and of a company which under the ægis of a charter has dragged into the vortex of speculation thousands on thousands as though its charter were akin to that under which a public gaming table is kept in the territories of the Prince of Monaco." There is internal evidence that Mr. Stead, whose admiration at present for Mr. Rhodes is on a par with his former worship of "General" Booth, is one of Mr. Cook's collaborators, and a long article in Monday's issue purporting to give the great man's views of the crisis must certainly be from the pen of Mr. Cook's former chiefs. If Mr. Rhodes consented to make Mr. Stead his confidant the ex-Premier of Capetown showed great magnanimity. It is not everyone who would have been so gracious after being given away as Mr. Rhodes was in a certain contribution made to the *Westminster Gazette* by Mr. Stead when the news of Jameson's trial first reached us. Another new departure in the *Daily News* is the illustration by Mr. Harry Furniss of Mr. Lucy's "Pictures in Parliament." Not that this is so far a particularly interesting feature. The rapidity with which the work has to be done will, I fear, prevent Mr. Furniss from competing successfully with Mr. Gould's more elaborate cartoons in the *Westminster*.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE.

Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P., who has received many expressions of sympathy in the great loss he has suffered by the death of his mother, was amongst the 37 members who put questions to Ministers this afternoon. Mr. Bhownuggree's question was addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and related to the now well-known grievances of British Indians residing in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had taken steps to secure fair treatment in the Transvaal Republic for British subjects, irrespective of colour.

SIR JAMES LYALL'S LECTURE.

A large audience assembled in the Adelphi, yesterday afternoon, to hear Sir James Lyall lecture before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on irrigation in the Punjab, which during his service in that province he did so much to foster. Though chiefly interesting to Punjab men, the paper may be read with interest and profit by persons in other parts of India. Sir James Lyall, I was glad to observe, pointed out that canal engineers do not receive either in India or here the credit they deserve. The same may be said of other departments of the public service in India whose work, however valuable it may be, is often never heard of in this country. Some years ago an Indian official of position did me the honour to consult me with reference to the offer made to him of an appointment nearer home. I advised him to accept it on the ground that if he distinguished himself in the discharge of his duties it would be known in this country, whereas if he performed miracles in India we in England should probably never hear of it. One of the principal objects of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in arranging for such a lecture as that of Sir James Lyall, and the paper to be read next month on the Gohna Lake disaster, is, I presume, to make the public at home better acquainted with the achievements of Public Works and other officials. Sir J. Lyall's advocacy of out-station allowances ought to be gratifying to those on behalf of whom he pleads, and will doubtless be carefully considered at head-quarters.

SIR HENRY WATERFIELD.

I regret to hear that the extremely able Secretary of the Financial Department, Sir Henry Waterfield, is unwell and unable to attend to his duties. I fear that his illness is due to overwork. There is not in Whitehall a more laborious official than Sir Henry Waterfield, and his ordinarily heavy duties have recently been much increased by the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. I hope his indisposition is only temporary. If his health were to break down altogether, the inquiry now being conducted under the chairmanship of Lord Welby would be seriously interfered with.

Mr. Chamberlain has sent an important dispatch on South African affairs to Sir Hercules Robinson. He makes certain important suggestions with the view of removing the grievances of the Uitlanders, such as conferring upon aliens the rights of citizenship after a certain term of residence, and the granting to the Rand of a measure of local autonomy much greater than creating it a municipality, with powers of assessment and administration. He is alive to the fact that the redress of the Uitlanders' grievances cannot be removed without extensive internal changes, which might well be discussed in conference. He therefore invites President Kruger to come to England for the purpose of discussing the entire question. President Kruger says that he is willing to visit England, provided that the subjects to be dealt with in his conference with the British Government are definitely specified beforehand.

It is stated in a telegram from Constantinople that the Sultan, in his reply to Queen Victoria, while expressing sympathy with her Majesty's humane sentiments, declares that the reports circulated regarding the Armenian massacres originated with evil-disposed persons, and that, contrary to what had been alleged, it was the Turks who were in the first place attacked. The Sultan refuses the request of the United States for a firman to permit the passage of an armed dispatch boat through the Dardanelles.

Intelligence has reached St. Petersburg from Vladivostock that an insurrection has broken out in the island of Formosa. It is said that there are 10,000 insurgents in the field, and that the situation it regarded as serious.

Satisfaction was expressed on Tuesday at Washington, by members of Congress, at the friendly tone of the Queen's speech in reference to the Venezuelan question.

An action brought by Miss Wallis, an actress known professionally as Birdie Sutherland, against the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, son of Lord Tweedmouth, was on Monday removed from the list of the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Clarke (for the plaintiff) explained that the parties had agreed that his Lordship should give judgment, by consent for £5,000 and costs.

A dreadful tragedy has been enacted in Markinch, a village in Fifeshire. A young lady, named Miss Helen Thompson, daughter of a retired millwright, was waylaid near a wood, just after nightfall, outraged and murdered. The police have in custody James Morrison, a miner, who resides in Wellsgreen, but who was in Markinch on the night the crime was perpetrated.

Madrid was startled on Monday morning by a great explosion in the heavens, which shook the buildings, and caused a general panic throughout the city. The explosion was that of an aerolite of considerable size at a height estimated at the Observatory of 20½ miles above the earth. The population believed that the occurrence was significant "of the Divine wrath," and people fainted in the streets.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. J. J. Combe (Bom. Ret.); Col. W. E. Evans (Bom. Ret.); Dr. R. Rost, C.I.E.; Mr. R. P. Ebden, C.B.; Gen. Sir Charles J. Foster; Lieut.-Col. A. W. Duncan; Capt. Leclereq; M. Ambroise Thomas; Dr. Peter Bayne; Rev. W. Anderson; Rev. J. G. Miall; Dowager Viscountess Dillon; Lady Wills; and Marchioness Rudini.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL TURNBULL.

With effect from to-day, Surgeon-Major-General P. S. Turnbull, M.D., Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, retires on pension after conscientious and arduous service during the last thirty-five years. He arrived in the country in July, 1861, when he was posted to the 1st Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers; and having been born on the 2nd March, 1836, he retires to-day to enjoy a well-earned rest, curiously enough, on the anniversary of his sixty-first birthday. Having served for some time on general duty at Bombay, Dr. Turnbull was in August, 1862, transferred to Ahmednagar, where he was placed in medical charge of the Left Wing 25th N.I., and afterwards of the Recruits *en route* to Mhow. In the following year, we find him in medical charge of the 4th Regiment, N. I. (Rifles), and later on of the D-18th R. A., at Neemuch. In April, 1864, he was transferred to Poona as Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Division, performing in addition the duties of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail at Ahmednagar. From September, 1867, to June, 1868, Dr. Turnbull was on active service in the field in Abyssinia, in medical charge of No. 1 Company Native Artillery and Mountain Train, and afterwards of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. From December, 1868, to November, 1870, he had a two years' furlough to Europe; and having for a short time since his return performed the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination in the Central Circle, he was in August, 1871, appointed to officiate as Superintendent-General of Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency. Three years later he was appointed to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, in which office he was confirmed in February, 1876. After another long furlough to Europe, Dr. Turnbull officiated for a short period as Inspector-General of Prisons and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Deccan and the Northern Registration Districts. In August, 1882, he was appointed to the substantive office of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, and continued in the office till May, 1885, having for a time in 1883 officiated as Inspector-General of Prisons. On his return to this country, after another furlough to Europe, Dr. Turnbull was, in February, 1888, transferred to Karachi as Deputy Surgeon-General in the Sind District. From May to November, 1891, he had six months' leave on medical certificate. After having discharged the duties of various responsible offices, Dr. Turnbull was eventually, in February, 1893, appointed to the substantive post of Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, and has since then continued to discharge his onerous duties to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. The good wishes of many friends follow him in his retirement.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

With the exception of the Winners' Handicap, which lay between Venture and Hakum, the five other events on Saturday's card did not excite any particular interest. There was, however, a good attendance both in the enclosure and along the course. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and Prince Francis of Teck were again present. In the intervals between the races an excellent selection of music was played by the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles. It would be as well next season if the committee could make some arrangement for removing the temporary riding school which has been erected on the piece of land encircled by the course. As it is, it is utterly impossible for the occupants of the various stands to see what is going on at the starting post. In the ring a fair amount of business was done by the bookies, and liberal patronage was also bestowed on Mr. D. R. Dalal's New Premier Totalisator, the returns of which are given below. Its rival, the Bonner Totalisator, although it had some few supporters, did not appear to have taken on with the public. So far as can be seen from its working during the four days of the present meeting, the Premier Totalisator has come to supply a long-felt want. Its inventor, Mr. D. R. Dalal, has devoted several years of careful study and experience to its construction, and has succeeded in producing a machine, which so far has worked in the most perfect manner. Under the present system of racing, owners of horses and prominent supporters of the turf have great difficulty in privately backing their own selections in a race. By means of the totalisator, however, they are able to bet without exposing their book to the public, a boon which all prominent turfites will appreciate at its full value. The mechanism of this interesting machine is constructed on scientific mathematical principles, which ensure accuracy and secrecy. The race-course is not notorious for a too scrupulous honesty, and therefore any machine which will work fairly and correctly is sure to gain the confidence of the racing world, or rather that portion of it, represented by the general public. In every respect the Premier Totalisator has met these requirements, and has answered in the most satisfactory manner to the rules laid down in August last by the Western India Turf Club. Under this system each and every number of the horses mentioned on the card, and about to run in a race, can be backed at any desired price, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1,000, so that all pockets are suited, and the larger the amount invested the more satisfactory the returns to the winners. With commendable fairness, and in order to give the public confidence in his invention, Mr. Dalal has introduced with his machine a New Premier Rule by which he is prepared to refund all monies paid, less 10 per cent. commission, in case a horse wins a race and there are no tickets drawn on that particular animal. The system of calculating the results by decimals is undoubtedly one of if not the best, as it shows, so far as the rules will admit, a very fair division. Mr. Dalal has applied for a patent for his machine, claiming amongst several improvements the following novelties: "The invention of a secret and correct issue of tickets, worked by a mechanical contrivance, connected by electricity with the judge's box, which gives him full control over its correct working, and the use of moveable and removeable numbers to meet the new rules introduced by the W. I. T. Club in August last." It is, of course, impossible without the aid of diagrams to give a more explicit description of the machine, which possesses the additional advantage, that it can also be worked as an ordinary totalisator to conform to the wishes of the public if the secret system does not meet with approval on any particular occasion.

1ST RACE.—"The Bhatia Purse." Distance—1 mile. Rs. 500. Rs. 250 presented by a few Bhatia gentlemen and Rs. 250 added from the fund. For all maiden Arabs entered in the Second Dealers' Plate: the placed horses in the Second Dealers' Plate barred. Weight—Weight for age. Allowance—Galloways allowed 7lbs. Entrance—Rs. 25 to close at 9 a.m. on the 28th instant. Starting declarations as usual at the appointed hour.

Mr Masjid Moshin's b a gal Patna, 8st 4lbs, Salley 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Adviser, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Jassim Ammani's b a gal Najib, 8st 4lbs, C B Mahomed. 3

Betting: 7 to 4 on Adviser; 3 to 1 against Najib; and 6 to 1 against Patna.

Premier Totalisator results for Re. 1, Rs. 3½, Rs. 10, Rs. 35, Rs. 100, and Rs. 355.

On going to the post some difficulty was experienced in getting a start. At the third attempt they went off well together. Najib led as far as the second mill with Adviser hanging on his girths. Patna was in the rear, but going easily. Up to the quarter-mile post from home Najib and Patna were making a neck-to-neck race. Here, however, Patna came up, and on entering the straight shot to the front and romped home. There were three lengths between Adviser and Najib, who were second and third. Time 1min.—59secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Auction Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 500, with an entrance of Rs. 30, to be made at 7 a.m., the day before the race. For all Arabs, 10st 7lbs. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,200; 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 below that price. Allowances—Galloways allowed 7lbs; maidens allowed 7lbs.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's g a gal Manilla, 7st 6lbs, Clemenson 1
Mr Johnson's c a h Dick Turpin, 10st 7lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Heyland's ch a h Claymore, 9st 9lbs, Owner 3
Mr S M Allarkia's g a gal Sir Arthur, 7st 11lbs, Gibbs 0
Mr S A W's g a h Artin, 8st 4lbs, Noor Mahomed 0

Betting: Even against Manilla; 2 to 1 against Dick Turpin; 6 to 1 against Sir Arthur; and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Premier Totalisator: Re. 1, Rs. 1½, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, Rs. 100, and Rs. 157.

After a very struggling start Manilla took the lead, followed by Dick Turpin with Sir Arthur and the other two in his rear. This position was maintained until reaching the straight, when Manilla was joined by Dick Turpin, Sir Arthur, and Claymore. There was a fine race home. Manilla was first by two lengths, Dick Turpin second, and Claymore a bad third. Time—1min. 9secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." Distance—2 miles. Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and Country-breds that have started during the meeting. Forced for winners (Galloways, Ponies, G. R. closed and Selling Races excepted) at an entrance of Rs. 50. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 30. Nomination of horses to be sent by 7 a.m. the day before the race. The handicap to be published by 10 a.m., or soon after, and declarations as to starting, at the appointed hour.

Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Hakum, 8st 8lbs, C B Mahomed... 1
H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 10st 2lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban, 9st 9lbs, Greenhalgh 3
Mr M N G's b ch m Mehetab, 9st 2lbs, Mildenhall 0
Mr M N G's ch ch m Duchess, 8st 10lbs, Native 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 7st 8lbs, Noor Mahomed 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Hakum and Venture; 3 to 1 against Martaban; 8 to 1 against Sir Robert and Duchess; and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Premier Totalisator: Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 10, Rs. 22, Rs. 100, and Rs. 228.

The start was made at the half-mile post. The field had to face the flag twice before they got away. At the fall of the flag Sir Robert took the lead, and held it round the course until the five-furlong post was reached. At this point he slightly increased his lead; Hakum then closed up, and racing commenced, Venture next made the running, and on entering the straight Sir Robert dropped back and Hakum and Venture came to the front, when a splendid race for home ensued. Hakum was first by a length, Venture second, and Martaban third. Time—3min. 59secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Byculla Club Cup." Distance—1 mile. Value £250 sterling, presented by the Members of the Byculla Club, with Rs. 750 in specie from the fund, of which Rs. 250 to go to the second horse. With a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50. For all Arab and C B. Galloways, 14 hands and other classes, 13-3 and under, qualified as in the "Corinthian Stakes" under Rule 10, General Conditions. Weights—Handicap, to be published the day before the race. Conditions—Five or more horses in "bona-fide" separate interests to start, or the Rs. 750 added from the fund will not be given.

Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 11st 8lbs, Mr. Locke 1
Mr Forest's b ch gal Sweet Vernal, 10st 9lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p Quies, 7st 10lbs, Clemenson 3
Mr Price's b a gal Sultan, 11st 6lbs, Owner 0
Major Dickinson's b a gal Hereward, 8st 3lbs, Dr Armstrong 0
Colonel Radcliffe's ch a gal Rishan, 9st 4lbs, C B Mahomed.. 0
Colonel Radcliffe's ch a gal Greymiss, 8st 11lbs, K Mahomed. 0
Mr Townsend's b a gold Sanaa, 7st 10lbs, Gibbs 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Sweet Vernal; 7 to 4 against Forest Lodge; 3 to 1 against Rishan; 8 to 1 against Greymiss; 10 to 1 against Quies and Hereward; and 15 to 1 against the rest.

Premier Totalisator: Re. 1, Rs. 3, Rs. 10, Rs. 31, Rs. 100, and Rs. 310.

The start was behind the stables. When the horses were sighted from the Stand, Sweet Vernal was leading. Risban passed him at the half-mile and held his place until just on the distance. Forest Lodge, who was lying last, then crept up. Along the straight there was a fine race between Forest Lodge and Sweet Vernal. In the result Forest Lodge won by a length, Sweet Vernal was second, and Quies third. Time—1min. 55secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race." Distance—½ mile. Rs. 400. For all ponies 13-2 and under. If entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000, to carry 10st. 6lbs. off for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Entrance—Rs. 20, to be made at 7 a.m. the day before the race. Allowances—3lbs. for every quarter inch.

Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, 8st 10lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir, 7st 6lbs, Gibbs 2
Capt Downing's br a p Rhoderic Dhu, 7st 12lbs, Ebrahim ... 3
Capt Firman's gr aus geld Leopard, 8st 4lbs, Mildenhall 0

Betting: Even against Success; 5 to 2 against Leopard; 4 to 1 against Nadir; and 6 to 1 against Rhoderic Dhu.

Premier Totalisator: Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 10, Rs. 21, Rs. 100, and Rs. 214.

Success went off with a rush and kept ahead all through till home. Along the straight Leopard, who was left behind at the start, drew up and made a game struggle for first place. On passing the post Success was first, Leopold second, and Rhoderic Dhu third. Time—55secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes." Distance—1½ mile. Rs. 750, with an entrance of Rs. 30; half forfeit. A handicap for all Arabs that have been beaten during the Meeting. Nomination of horses, etc., as in the "Winners' Handicap."

Mr H E A W's ch a h Cæsar, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Mr James' b a gal Kapurthalla, 7st 9lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 8st 6lbs, Ebrahim 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Ladas, 8st 2lbs, K Mahomed..... 0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Asker, 7st 10lbs, Native 0
Colonel Stevens's b a h The Bay, 7st 8lbs, Native 0
The Chief of Kagal's g a h Hankow 7st 4lbs,

DEPARTURE OF LADY SANDHURST.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay, on Saturday last, by the mail steamer Sutlej were her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, Mr. and Lady Margaret Levett, Mr. L. V. Vernon Harcourt, Right Rev. the Archbishop of Agra, the Rev. Father Clement, the Rev. S. Reid, Captain H. P. Kirkpatrick, Captain and Miss A. Leatham, etc. About 1 o'clock, a Government House carriage drove over to the passengers' pavilion at the Apollo Bunder, in which were seated Mr. and Lady Margaret Levett, guests at Government House, and Major Owen, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor. On alighting at the bunder, they were met by General and Mrs. Gatacre, Mr. J. Monteath, the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, and Rissaldar Saiyadulla Khan, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor, who presented them with garlands and bouquets of flowers, which were graciously accepted. About a quarter of an hour later came another Government House carriage with Lady Sandhurst, accompanied by Captain Walton, aide-de-camp. Besides those already mentioned, there were present at the bunder to meet her Excellency: the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Member of Council, Colonel Martin, Commanding the 21st Hussars, Captain Levett, aide-de-camp, Dr. Martin, Medical Officer to H. E. the Governor, Captain McWhinnie, of the Royal Irish Rifles, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., and others. Rissaldar Saiyadulla Khan also presented to Lady Sandhurst garlands and bouquets of flowers, which were received with acknowledgments. The Government House party soon afterwards sailed away in a steam-launch to the mail steamer, the members of his Excellency the Governor's staff accompanying them on board.

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

MILITARY operations on a somewhat extensive scale were carried out in the direction of Dadar on Saturday afternoon. The general idea was that an enemy, with his advanced guard (represented by the Bombay L. H.) resting on Mahim village, was advancing through Dadar on to Bombay. Orders were accordingly issued for the Bombay Volunteer Artillery with two light seven-pounders, and the Bombay Rifles to proceed to Dadar and march towards Mahim to drive back the enemy or to hold him in check until the arrival of reinforcements. The Artillery, two companies strong, and the Rifle Battalion, ten companies strong under Colonel Brown, V.D., fell in at Dadar, at 4 o'clock, in readiness to move off at 4-30, at which hour the respective forces were to be in position. As soon as the men of the two corps had detrained, they were formed into companies, the No.1 and No. 2 companies of the B. V. A. with a gun each being told off on the right and left flanks of the defenders. With commendable punctuality the two corps commenced their march, the left wing, consisting of four companies of infantry, supported by the No. 2 company of Artillery, being deployed across country from Mahim Sands to the woods above Dadar. The centre, formed of three companies, was commanded by Colonel Brown, V.D., while the other three companies, which made the right wing, were under the command of the Adjutant, Captain Moss. Shortly after 4-30 the enemy were sighted on the right wing, and a pretty sharp battle commenced, the whole of that part of the line being engaged. A detachment of the cavalry attempted to creep past under cover of the woods, but were checked by a heavy fire, the sharp bark of the Martini-Henries being supplemented by the deeper sound of the seven-pounder. Finally, however, the enemy through the left and centre of the defenders losing touch, claimed at 5-30 to have succeeded in his design, but at the expense of considerably reduced numbers. Another body of cavalry, who charged down on the centre, were easily disposed of by the G company of the Volunteer Rifles. The right wing, which was in possession of the cross roads, was again attacked at 5-15 by the enemy in force. The reception he received was, however, such an exceedingly warm one that he was compelled to fall back. At 5-45 the cease-fire was sounded and the two forces drew off, the B. L. H. marching to their camp, and the B. V. A. and the B. V. R. to Dadar Station, where, after being served with refreshments, they entrained for the return journey to Bombay.

The following is the Parade State of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	..	1	..	1	1	...	32	35
B "	1	..	1	...	1	...	21	24
C "	..	1	..	..	2	1	30	34
D "	..	1	..	2	1	...	31	39
E "	..	..	1	1	2	...	25	30
F "	..	1	2	...	4	...	27	34
G "	..	..	..	..	5	...	22	29
H "	..	1	..	..	1	1	17	20
I ") Cadets.	..	..	..	..	2	...	49	51
K ")	...	...	1	...	...	...	29	30
L ")	..	1	...	..	5	...	39	45
Army Staff ...	..	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff and Band .	..	..	...	..	1	...	29	30
Total....	2	8	7	5	28	4	357	411

The following Officers were on parade, viz:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D.; Majors E. F. Nicholson and J. P. Baird; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, C. E. Palmer, F. W. English, and J. Leask; Lieutenants D. J. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth (Quartermaster), C. C. James, H. H. Wilkinson, and R. G. Snell; Second-Lieutenant H. Tein and Lieutenant R. W. L. Dunlop, (attached).

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THIS enterprising show begins the last week of its highly successful engagement in Bombay to-day. The programme will be entirely changed, and will be undoubtedly the best that the management has yet offered. For the first time Professor Frederick will introduce his performing rats, mice and canaries, a novel and interesting exhibition, which cannot fail to excite admiration. The French vaulting act will also be introduced for the first time. Mr. Charles Dashway will reappear in his tripie horizontal bar act, and will perform a long somersault at a distance of eighteen feet. The Rio troupe of lady acrobats will appear; the clever little Warren sisters will give a new aerial act on the Mexican ladder; Mr. George Harmston will perform his champion jockey act, and the Bengal tiger Duke will again be introduced. For the first time during the stay here the great equestrian act, "Fra Diavolo," will be presented, in which are introduced every member of the company, a display which it is claimed will form the greatest spectacle ever witnessed in Bombay. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoon there will be the usual matinees, when souvenirs of the Harmston's stay will be offered. Each child on entry will receive a ticket entitling him to a chance of winning one of two gold watches, which will be given at each matinee. The performance on Friday next will be under the patronage and presence of his Excellency the Governor, and to avoid disappointment the public should book early at Mr. Mitchell, of Meadows Street.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE recruiting depot at Purneah was to be removed to Darjeeling on the 1st March.

CAPTAIN J. WHITAKER, 20th Hussars, has been ordered home by the last troopship this season.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT M. SYNGE, Unattached List, has been appointed to the 8th Bengal Infantry.

THE appointment of Captain W. H. Salmon, King's Royal Rifle Corps, as Vice-Consul in Asia Minor, is cancelled.

LIEUTENANT L. L. HEPPER, 21th Field Battery, has been placed on the seconded list on appointment to the Derajat Mountain Battery.

MAJOR F. E. KENT, No. 9 Company, Southern Division, has been transferred to the No. 1 Depot Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. F. FLETCHER, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command, is proceeding home on seven months' leave.

LIEUTENANT H. C. HARVEY, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, is attached to the Colaba Depot, from the 1st March to be trained in the duties of Staff Officer of the Depot.

COLONEL E. F. GAMBIER, Royal Artillery, having elected to be placed on half-pay on completing five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel on the 18th instant, he has been permitted to proceed home.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is satisfactory to see the results of the military operations in Miranzai and on the Samana Range plainly reflected in an increase of security and order in the civil administration of the border districts. The last Punjab Criminal Justice report exhibits a marked decrease in crime in the Kohat district, which is mainly, no doubt, to be attributed to the lessons recently taught to the tribesmen on that frontier. Border cases of every sort, the Magistrate, Major Leigh, remarks, have decreased largely, especially dacoities and cattle thefts; and the state of the frontier as regards crime is described as highly satisfactory. They have two police organisations in Kohat, the Military Border Police being an entirely separate body from the ordinary police establishment of the district and it may be gathered from the Magistrate's remarks that the arrangement at first led to a certain amount of friction. That has been got over: and the way in which the peace is now kept in this once turbulent and troublesome little corner of the Empire leaves very little to be desired.

THE six double-battalion of Gurkhas are under the Army Reorganisation scheme now divided between the Punjab and Bengal Commands, the 1st, 4th and 5th being in the former, and the 2nd and 3rd in Bengal. Each regiment has hitherto been kept separate, but orders have now been issued under which the six battalions in the one instance and the four in the other are linked together. Thus, in future, all men enlisted in the 1st, 4th and 5th regiments will be liable to transfer in time of war, or during preparation for active service, to any one of the six battalions, and a similar liability will exist as regards the 2nd and 4th Gurkhas. This arrangement seems a sensible one, as Gurkha battalions in the field can thus always be kept up to full strength, without having to replenish them with half-trained recruits. Of course where only one battalion of a regiment is on service it would be able to draw upon the other battalion at the depot for men, but it may happen that both battalions may be employed at the same time, in which case the linked regiments would have to be drawn upon. This is only likely to take place during a protracted campaign.

THERE is a strong rumour in official circles that the Government of India have at last decided to proceed with the manufacture, on an experimental scale, of cordite in this country. It is added that a despatch to the Secretary of State on this question either has gone home, or shortly will. Better late than never! We congratulate the Government on their decision, though it does come somewhat late in the day. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers of the various phases the cordite question has passed through as its merits or otherwise have for some years past occupied a considerable prominence both in certain sections of the Home press and in these columns. As long ago as 1892 the Government of India were collecting information as to the feasibility of manufacturing cordite in this country and as to its probable cost. In 1893-94 Colonel, now Major-General Caldecott, Superintendent of the Kirkee Factory, was at home for a lengthy period and succeeded in collecting a mass of extremely useful information both as to the manufacture and the cost of cordite in this country. His report, a most able one, decided the Government of India to embark on the manufacture of cordite at Colonel Caldecott's factory at Kirkee. To this end, under the superintendence of that officer, a large amount of refrigerating and other machinery for the manufacture of moderately large quantities of the explosive was purchased in England and despatched to this country. At the same time immense quantities of acids were, at considerable expense, also imported from England. Not only is the first cost of these high, but the ship's charges for freight are very heavy. Moreover, on arrival in India it was found that the regulations of the Indian railways necessitated the whole of these thousands of cases of acid being opened out and re-packed afresh. Thus early in the day it was seen that the cost of the acids would be a vital question.

THE annual meeting of the Bengal branch of the Church Missionary Society was held at the Dalhousie Institute on Friday evening, the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy presiding. There was a fairly large attendance, a large number of Bengali Christian men and women being among those present. The president said that missionary societies in this country should endeavour to establish strong central stations rather than starting isolated agencies. They should also see that the pastoral care of their converts should take precedence over new efforts, and in conclusion expressed his conviction that the conversion of India must ultimately lie in a Native ministry thoroughly trained. He was glad to know that the Society were about to build a Divinity College in this city for the higher training of its Native agents.

AT the inspection of the Oudh Volunteers the other day at Lucknow, General Corrie Bird paid a high compliment to the Commandant, Colonel Brackenbury, Manager of the North-Western Railway. Referring to Colonel Brackenbury's departure, General Bird congratulated him on leaving behind "one of the best and smartest" Volunteer corps in India.

MONSIEUR JUMEAU, the Chief Engineer of French India, after a long and meritorious service in the Franco-Indian Public Works Department, has retired on a well-earned pension. His successor has not yet been named. In the ordinary course of events Monsieur Gurree, the Deputy Chief, should receive the appointment, but the name of Monsieur Fontaneilles, the Engineer lately sent out from France to superintend the construction of the Karikal-Peralom Railway, has been mentioned.

THE first non-sectarian Sinhalese newspaper published at Colombo, began appearing daily from the 15th instant, in commemoration of the 30th year of its existence, the arrival of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway as Governor, and the 100th anniversary of the British rule in Ceylon.

IN the meanwhile, in the summer of 1894, Colonel Caldecott returned to India and was almost immediately deputed to Simla in order that the Government of India might have him on the spot to answer questions. His report was so favourable and so satisfactory that, as we were enabled to announce at the time, it was decided to proceed with the manufacture. The experimental buildings were pushed on with all haste, and experts such as chemists, plumbers and others, on high salaries, were brought out from home. Everything was proceeding most favourably when owing to some cause not definitely known it became a matter of doubt whether it was advisable to go on with the manufacture in this country. An so things continued until the promotion of Colonel Caldecott to the rank of Major-General deprived the Kirkee Factory of its head and the Government of India of the only man in the country who knew anything about cordite. Into the merits of the controversy which ensued, and which eventually found its way into the columns of *Truth*, it is not our purpose to enter now. It is sufficient for us to note that probably owing to this the cordite question was hung up for an indefinite period of nearly two years during which expensive machinery was deteriorating and experts from home continued to draw their salaries for doing nothing. It is for this reason that, if our information should prove correct, we think both the Government and the army are to be congratulated that a decision on this important point has at last been come to. We understand that the works at Kirkee are in a forward state and that all the materials for manufacture are at hand. The next few months, then, should see solved the important questions as to whether cordite can be made in this country or not, and at what price. On the results obtained much will depend. If the manufacture can be successfully carried out it will be a great feather in the caps of all concerned, amongst whom we must not omit General Caldecott, to whom, indeed, the original starting of the factory is due. The present Superintendent, we see from the Army List, is Captain Babington, R. A., an officer who has had considerable experience in the manufacture of explosives, while Captain Radcliffe is his Assistant.

ONE effect of the occupation of the Malakand-Chakdarah section of the new road to Chitral, says a contemporary, is that the Swatis have turned their attention to growing supplies for the troops, and the fighting-man of last April is now a peaceful market-gardener. He sees that money is to be made, and with a Pathan's shrewdness he hastens to "trade" with our sepoys, who have rupees to spare. Even in Bajour, where surplus food-grain is usually exported to Peshawar, there is the same inclination to furnish supplies; and the peaceful state of the country formerly the scene of constant tribal warfare, encourages the cultivator to raise more crops. The next Punjab trade returns will probably show that the opening-out of Lower Swat and Dir by the military road, and the bridging of the Swat River, have caused a great increase in the caravan traffic, and that the tribesmen generally have benefited by the changes that resulted from the Chitral campaign. The mullahs and their fanatical followers are still secretly resentful, but as no interference is attempted with tribal government, the headmen and the mass of the people are content enough. Many of them would like to make Major Deane a supreme court of appeal in all disputes, particularly where land comes into the question, but our Political Officer can only give good advice. If Lower Swat were declared to be a British district to-morrow, its administration could be carried on without the least difficulty, but the Government have no desire to acquire more territory, their sole aim being to secure a good line of communication with the Chitral garrison. A year or two hence we shall probably see the Malakand brigade reduced to a single regiment, if indeed even that is required. The Khyber route is kept open without the employment of a single soldier beyond Jamrud Fort, and what has been done there with Aslam Khan's Corps of Rifles may be repeated on the Malakand-Dir section of the Chitral route. The tribal levies now number but a few score men, but their strength can be raised gradually as the tribes come to see that a road, and a road only, is all that the British authorities wish for beyond the old line of frontier.

SOME interesting statistics, which have recently been collected by Mr. O'Conor on the cinchona industry, show that at the end of the year 1894-95 only 8,710 acres were under cultivation, or a decrease of 1,708 acres during the past ten years. The area of 2,500 acres on which cinchona is grown in Bengal lies in and near Darjiling, and in this province practically all the bark produced is manufactured by Government into febrifuge and sulphate of quinine and issued to medical stores and hospitals, or sold to the public.

NO reductions are to be made in the strength of the Gilgit garrison this summer, but should affairs remain quiet in Chitral and the neighbourhood, it is possible that reductions may be considered next year in order to lessen the charges on the Kashmir revenues.

ADVICES from Mombassa, dated the 29th January, state that the railway staff arrived there after a 20 days' voyage on the 23rd ultimo. A camp was pitched for them in a mango grove on the island which is only separated from the mainland by a channel some 200 yards in width, which runs dry at low tide: and there they were to be in tents and grass-huts for the next couple of months until quarters could be got ready. Although about the hottest time of the year on the East African coast, the heat did not strike the new comers from India as anything excessive, the thermometer never rising above 91 degrees in the shade. The markets are said to be very fairly provided in all respects, but the great feature was the abundance and excellence of the fruit, organges, pineapples, plantains and mangoes being available in any quantity, and very cheap. The mangoes especially called for approbation: they were much larger than those ordinarily seen in India and of fine flavour. The biggest and best commanded a price of two for a quarter-anna bit. The natives of the place are described as effusively amiable: but on their very first evening in the harbour the new arrivals had a taste of the realities of African life. The mission station, only a quarter of a mile from the shore, was attacked during the night: gun-shots, cries and yells were heard and after some minutes, there appeared some six or seven of the mission ladies in their night dresses, without even shoes or stockings, who were flying for protection to the man-of-war in the harbour. Eventually it turned out that an attack had been made on the station by the Masai: who had been repulsed with a loss of eight killed and six taken prisoners. On our side one Punjabi sepoy was wounded. For the remainder of the week the place had been quiet: but this audacious attack indicates that the Masai are probably mixed up in the commotion that is now calling for an augmentation of the military force on the spot from India.

IN connection with the subject of railway freights between the North-West and Calcutta, which is so much to the fore on this side of India just now, it is interesting to see that the same subject is engaging serious attention from quite a different point of view at Bombay. The Port Trustees and the Chamber of Commerce there are getting apprehensive lest Bombay should be losing her share of the wheat and linseed export trade from the North-West because of the cheapness of the rates of carriage on the East Indian Railway. Representations have been made accordingly to the Railway authorities pointing out that though Delhi, for instance, is 60 miles nearer to Bombay than to Calcutta the cost of freight over the Bombay-Baroda and Rajputana-Malva lines, as compared with those over the East Indian to Calcutta, enhance the cost of wheat in Bombay by 4½ per cent. and of linseed by 2½ per cent. As the difference in sea freights in favour of Bombay is something very small indeed, the Chamber of Commerce contend that the present state of the railway tariff is calculated to divert the export trade of the Delhi-Agra region to the banks of the Hooghly. The Railway and authorities, however, so far do not seem disposed to fall in with the views of the commercial community. They urge that the East Indian possesses advantages in the shape of a cheap coal supply and steady traffic which enables it to work at lower rates than they can; but their strongest argument is that the charges now in force are the same as they have been for the last ten years and that the diversion of exports which the Chamber dreads has not yet shown any signs of coming to pass. The contest is still continuing and it is no intention of ours to interpose in it; but it may be pointed out incidentally that the fact that it should have arisen at is the strongest testimony to the reasonableness of all the railway charges for produce on this side. It is beyond contest in fact that the rates of the East Indian in this respect are the cheapest in India: and when the distance between Calcutta and Cawnpore is reduced by the construction of the Grand Chord it stands to reason that for the purposes of this trade competition between East and West they will become cheaper still. People may theorise about the comparative expensiveness of a monopoly: but we all know the amount of weight to be given to theory when balanced against existing facts.

WE are indebted to the Russian Consulate of Hongkong for a copy of an address delivered before the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce by Rear-Admiral S. Makaroff, on "A Device for Minimising the Effects of Collisions at Sea." For many years Admiral Makaroff, who is attached to the Russian Navy, has devoted himself to the study of this subject, and in this address he sets forth the rusult of his mature deliberations and careful experimenting. Two remedies he suggests: first, the provision of water-tight bulk-heads, so well disposed and strongly built that they should localize the inflow of water at a time of collision; and secondly, the addition of false noses, or detachable bows. Upon the latter remedy he lays great stress, contending that if the fore part of a ship were flat, the danger, in time of collision, must of necessity be minimised, as a blow on a flat surface is more easily withstood than by a sharp surface. As, however, it is impossible, to build a ship with aflat nose for propelling purposes Admiral Makaroff suggests the fixing of a false nose which can be taken off when necessary, and which, in a collision would bear the brunt of the concussion and prevent the bows from being stoved in. With the exception of the smashed false nose but little damage, he holds, would be done, and in a few hours the vessel could proceed on her course. This simple expedient appears to be worthy of consideration at the hands of the naval authorities the world over.

THE CROFT MERCHANDISE MARKS CASE.

BEFORE Mr. Handley, Sessions Judge of Alipur, and a jury composed of Captain J. E. Allison (Foreman), Messrs. M. O'Brien and R. S. Beddoe, Mirza Ali Asgar and Nawab Waris Ali Khan, Mr. John Croft on Tuesday pleaded not guilty to charges under section 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act and sections 487 and 488 I. P. C., namely applying false labels and affixing false trade descriptions to brandies and whiskies and being in possession of goods to which false trade descriptions were applied. Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Government Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution, which was instituted at the instance of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Cranenburgh defended Mr. Croft.

The Government Prosecutor in opening his case said there were four charges, two under the Merchandise Marks Act and two under the Penal Code, but they all rested upon one issue, namely, whether or not the bottles in Court contained the product of France, Germany, or Scotland, as described upon the labels, or were blends of the products of those places, or in other words, whether the description of the place where these liquors were said to be made was true or untrue. After reading these sections and explaining them sufficiently to enable the jury to follow him, Babu Ashutosh Biswas went on to say that the case for the prosecution was that all this stuff was made at Tangra Road in Entally, Mr. Croft's premises, out of German potato spirit and water mixed with tinctures, essences and other ingredients and colouring matter. If the evidence satisfied the jury that these liquors were made in this way, they would of course come to the conclusion that the description given on the labels was false, and that this stuff was not the product of France, Scotland, or Germany. The only other question for the jury to decide was whether Mr. Croft, knowing that these descriptions on the labels were false, applied them to the bottels or caused them to be applied. About this part of the case there should be no difficulty as this was practically admitted in Mr. Croft's own statement in the Excise case. If the defence wished to be exempt from liability to punishment under these sections, the onus of proving that he acted innocently and without intending to defraud was on Mr. Croft. After the learned pleader had concluded his remarks, evidence was gone into.

Mr. Bird, who was present when the Tangra premises were searched and the goods seized, spoke to the facts in connection with the search and seizure.

Mr. Siddons, Excise Superintendent, in his examination-in-chief detailed the seizure of the goods, and gave evidence to the same effect as in the Excise case at Sealdah a few months ago.

By a Juror.—At the time of the search Mr. Croft did not offer any opposition to the search, but only demanded to see the warrant. I knew a number of these essences professionally but not all. I never saw either the extracts and essences, or the labels actually used. Some of these essences are used to avour certain spirits. None of these essences would be used for purifying. From my knowledge I would undertake to say that these liquors are not genuine.

By another Juror.—Blending is no offence under the law if the labels specify the fact that it was blended here.

Mr. John Moore, Superintendent of the Caxton Press, deposed to the several labels in the case having been printed in his press to Mr. Croft's order in the latter part of 1893.

R. Dutrus, examined by Babu Ashutosh Biswas said that the wine business was Mr. Croft's business first. He was told that he would be paid Rs. 100 a month for helping Croft in the wine business. He first began to work in 1893 when the experiment was started. The business was actually begun in August, 1893, or 1894 at No. 4 Bankshall Street at Taylor Brothers. It was knocked there for three months in full swing. German potato spirits used to be mixed up with water, coloured, and flavoured with essences and made into whiskeys and brandies at Bankshall Street. Whiskeys were made in the following manner:—The potato spirit which is 64 over proof, was reduced with water to the strength at which they stand in the bottle that is to say more than with water, to reduce it to 40 under proof. Then Malt ether, and Kepler's extract of Malt were put in for the body. It was coloured with caramel and then beadings were added with sulphuric acid and sweet almond oil. Then it was filtered and bottled.

The brandies were made at Bankshall Street in the following way. The white potato spirit was reduced in the same way as in the case of whiskey, and then cenanthic ether, extract of grape, caramel for colouring, and the same beading were put in, and then it was filtered and bottled. During the period the work was done at Bankshall Street about 350 to 360 dozens were made from time to time. In the case of the whiskeys at Tangra two more essences were added, capsicum and tincture of tobacco. By adding water the beading had also to be picked up again with sulphuric acid and almond oil. A suri and a broker of the name of Bhunju brought a cask of potato spirit of 54½ gallons to Tangra some time in the middle of January. No other kind of spirit was used.

In the case of the brandy the same process was gone through and the same specifics to pick up the beading were put, but only capsicum was put. Tincture of Tobacco was not put in all the brandy. At Tangra over 250 cases were turned out.

The witness then gave evidence regarding the preparation of molasses wash, which was similar to what was given in the Excise case. He then gave evidence as to the various liquors and things found on the premises at Tangra, and other matters connected with the search. (Agreement between Croft and Mr. Taylor put in and marked ex. 13, Croft's statement in the Excise case put in and marked 14). Experiments were also made for the manufacture of artificial ghi out of hog's lard and neat's foot oil, dohi or tyre, the colouring matter being supplied by rotten plantains. There were also experiments in artificial shellac; experiments were made to make methylated spirit drinkable by taking the naphtha out of it, with the object of making brandy or whiskey out of it. There were no experiments in any meat or condiment business or perfumery.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND CO.'s Cotton Circular dated Hongkong, February 12, is thus summarised: The speculative activity prevalent in the North and in the Bombay market has reflected here so far as to raise prices all round by dol. ½ to dol. 1, but the off-take has been very limited, as dealers consider present rates too high for the country markets, and have consequently confined their operations to fulfil immediate wants. Sales therefore total 4,500 bales consisting of about

1,350	bales of No. 20	sold at dols.	87	to dols.	94
350	" 16	" "	85	to "	92
800	" 12	" "	71	to "	77½
1,350	" 10	" "	69	to "	73½
150	" 8-6	" "	66	to "	70

leaving unsold stocks—under very moderate arrivals of 7,400 bales, and shipments under indents to Shanghai of about 2,500 bales and to Coast Ports of about 1,500 bales—at 9,000 bales made up of

3,800 bales of No. 20		200 of No. 16	
400 " "	12	4,000 " "	10
and 600 of No. 8-6			

Owing to a rise in Bombay of annas 2 to 2½, the parity of Bombay rates is not yet reached, but with all that the large speculative purchases effected in Bombay evidence the assumption of an improved demand springing after the re-opening of the Northern Ports after winter as also the assumption of exchange rising a good many points by the time the purchases arrive here. Turn that as it may the Chinese here seeing heavier and cheaper arrivals of Cotton in Bombay do not altogether fall in with the views of Shanghai speculators and only give higher rates gradually under stress of demand from the latter port. Exchange on India has lowered to Rs. 182⅞ wire and 183 post.

In Shanghai, over and above 2,000 bales imported under contracts on native account from this market, about 5,000 bales have changed ownership under speculation mostly fostered by Chinese brokers, and consequently with a rise of Tl. ½ over the previous high rates, prices are more favourable than here by about $2. But clearances are very slow, and a reaction is very much apprehended. Sales comprise 3,150 bales of No. 20—650 of 16—300 of 12—and 900 of No. 10. No. 20 has been most asked for for Szechuen. No. 16 and 10 have been very slow to move and not much of the rise in prices is felt in these two counts. Unsold stocks are computed at about 15,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 254 wire and 254½ post.

From Japan a recovery of about $4 in No. 20 is noticeable. What was last quoted at $89 is at present quoted at $93 and No. 16 at $92. No. 20 Coorla is $96. Other Indian Spinnings of No. 20 are in stock but do not find favour with purchasers.

A SERIOUS peril threatened some school children the other day in Erlenbach, at Heilbronn. The master left the schoolroom for a little time, and on his return found his pupils—about eighty in number—lying about the forms and on the floor in a comatose state. Quickly opening the windows and the door, he called to his pupils to leave the room. Some went out, others he led out into the fresh air. After a while the children were back to their studies. The misfortune was caused by locking the schoolroom door, which shut off the draught that carried the gaseous fumes up the stove-pipe. But for the return of the schoolmaster there would in all probability have been a heavy death-roll.

THE Madras Railway accounts for the half-year ending the 31st December reveal profit that fall short of the 5 per cent. guarantee by only Rs. 58,000. The deficiency during the corresponding half-year of the previous year was £41,000. Mr. Moss's scheme of enhancement of third-class fares last year resulted in an addition of five lakhs to the Company's revenue.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE LORDS AND FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENTS.

WHEN the House of Lords re-assembled at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (Feb. 11) after a short adjournment following the reading of the Queen's speech, Lord Stanmore, who wore Court dress, but displayed above it the cross and ribbon of a G.C.M.G., moved the Address in a long and elaborate speech, which occupied no less than forty minutes. Indeed, it was so long that the Prime Minister, who sat just below Lord Stanmore, had to proffer a private suggestion when the half hour had been passed, and it was pretty obviously a hint in the direction of judicious curtailment; for Lord Stanmore hurried to a close. The Earl of Rosslyn, who wore a yeomanry uniform, seconded the Address in a crisp and bright speech. Then came the Earl of Rosebery. Dealing with the Transvaal, Lord Rosebery pointed out, amid Opposition cheers, that while five paragraphs in the speech from the Throne dealt with this topic, only one paragraph was given to Armenia. He wished, late in the day, he owned, to "lay a meagre and a tardy chaplet on the opulent shrine of the Colonial Secretary," but he did it with some little reluctance, not from any ungenerous motive, but because the excessive eulogy which had been poured upon Mr. Chamberlain conveyed a grave imputation on his predecessors in the statesmanship of the country. Mr. Chamberlain had done his duty, and done it promptly; but Lord Rosebery questioned the wisdom of leading distinguished foreigners to suppose that no British statesman had ever done his duty before. The noble Earl went on to declare that it was unnecessary to discuss Dr. Jameson's raid, as that was to be the subject of judicial inquiry; but he must say that in its inception, and in its carrying out, it seemed to be more suited to the days of Elizabeth than to the days of her present Majesty. Turning aside for a moment to pour a little gentle banter on Mr. Alfred Austin, he reminded their Lordships that the Government, "in their official organ and through their official poet," had printed, published, and circulated a glowing eulogy on the raid. For his own part he had always considered the Laureate's to be an obsolete office, but now he was inclined to consider that it was dangerous as well. Finally, the noble Earl poured out a long and melancholy wail over the backsliding of Lord Salisbury with regard to Armenia.

LORD SALISBURY EXPAINS THE SITUATION.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in his reply, retorted at once on the question of Armenia that no sympathy which we might feel for our unfortunate fellow-Christian in the East would justify us in facing such troubles, calamities, and slaughters as would be caused by going to war. As to the Siam agreement, he denied that the territory which he had given up was of any considerable size or of any genuine value to us; and as to Venezuela, he expressed a confident hopefulness that a result more satisfactory to us than could have been expected a little while ago would be arrived at from the negotiations now going on. He agreed with Lord Rosebery that the feeling on both sides of the Atlantic in favour of setting up some system of arbitration for future use was most satisfactory. He denied that he had ever promised or threatened to go to war with the Sultan unless he carried out reforms, or that he had ever suggested in any speech that England would go to war with the Sultan unless he governed better. What Lord Rosebery had called his menaces and threats from mere warnings of what would happen if the Sultan disregarded the voice of Europe, and he still thought the Sultan was running very great risk, and that if the Powers of Europe combined against him nothing could save his empire from destruction. He did not say now, and he never had said, that that would happen immediately. Then Lord Salisbury turned upon Lord Rosebery, and taunted him with his own share in the management of our policy with regard to Turkey. Why was it that, when the noble Earl was in office last May, he never gave any indication of an intention to go to war with the Sultan if the demands of England were not conceded? Why, when he demanded reforms in conjunction with France and Russia, did he take no pains whatever to ascertain how far France and Russia were prepared to go? Lord Salisbury went on to remind the noble Earl that he warned him at the time that the course taken by the Government was likely to arouse the passions of creed and race, and to put into the heads of the Turkish people the thought, "If we could only get rid of these Christians we should have peace." It was idle to threaten where one could not perform; but we might be certain of this, that if we could once remove from the minds of the great Powers the dread that we were recommending a policy which would bring a cataclysm of war upon Europe, they would give its their utmost assistance in bringing about a better state of things. The great obstacle with which we had to contend had been the belief that we desired the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, which none of the Powers looked upon without great apprehension. In conclusion the Premier said—"In the two Houses of Parliament representing this country have the belief that they can take the whole of their military force, and force their way into the Black Sea past all the obstacles that exist; that they can occupy the Sultan's dominions, and produce an automous Armenia; destroy the Kurds, or restore by any other no magician's wand that peace and security which in other nations only grew up after long generations as the result of constant efforts—if you believe that for Heaven's sake do it. But if you cannot do it, abstain from stimulating passions which you cannot curb and abstain from alarming allies from whose assistance any good results alone can be obtained. (Cheers.)

The Address was agreed to.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the Queen's speech had been read, the debate on the Address was set agoing by Mr. George J. Goschen, the mover. Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, who was attired in the uniform of the Scottish Archers, in seconding the motion, solicited the indulgence of the House as one who was addressing the House for the first time. Sir Wm. Harcourt said he thought he might fairly say that never in his personal recollections or, he thought, in the recollection of any other member, had the House met under such critical circumstances. The halcyon days, promised by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs as the natural and inevitable sequence of the change of Government, had not arrived. He wished the Under-Secretary had been a more accurate prophet. Turning to the Queen's speech, Sir William said he felt inclined to pay a compliment to the paragraph about the Venezuelan trouble, as he thought it was one which held out a hope that the question was now ready for an immediate settlement, and no criticism adverse to such a conclusion would fall from his lips. The paragraph in the speech which he most rejoiced at was that which said the United States had expressed a wish to co-operate—that was, to take part in this controversy between England and Venezuela, and that the British Government sympathised with the wish. He condemned the delay that had taken place, and argued in favour of the difficulty being settled by arbitration. Proceeding, the speaker referred to the paragraph about the Transvaal, and said they all lamented the outrages and disastrous events of the invasion by an armed forced from British territory. He expressed complete approval of the conduct of the Colonial Secretary in the statesmanlike courage, promptitude, and decision with which he disengaged the responsibility of the Home Government from this deplorable attack upon a friendly State. (Hear, hear.) Coming to Armenia, Sir William said he thought the paragraph in the speech upon the relations of this country with the Sultan was totally inexplicable. The Sultan had foully broken his covenants and was daily violating them. Lord Salisbury has ridiculed the idea of British forces operating in the Bosphorous and on Lake Van, but it was with that view that Cyprus was constituted a "place d'armes." The result of this policy was that they had secured impunity to the Sutlan by all these arrangements, and had removed from him all pressure which otherwise, in the nature of things, have compelled him to make good the government of the country.

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, dealing in his reply with Venezuela, said neither he nor any of his friends had ever suggested for a moment that the Monroe doctrine was one to which they had an objection. So far from our taking the appointment of the American Commission to be a national insult directed against this country (continued Mr. Balfour), I may tell the House that the American Government had explained to us, through the ordinary channels of diplomatic international intercourse, to aid them by supplying any information which we have on the subject to them—(hear, hear,)—and we have replied and promised them all the information at our disposal—(cheers)—at the earliest possible moment at which we are in a position to give it. Passing to the Transvaal and the comparison drawn between it and Ireland, Mr. Balfour said:—I will point out some important respects in which they differ. To begin with, the persons to whom Home Rule is to be given in this case if Home Rule it is to be called, are a majority and not a minority. (Irish cheers.) In the second place, those to whom this Home Rule is to be given have at present no political rights whatever. They have neither the right of representation in the central assembly, nor have they the right of municipal government. It will hardly be said that the Irish are without the latter right; and as regards the former right, even the right hon. gentleman in the highest flight of his rhetoric has never suggested that Ireland is under represented in this House. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) There is one more point on which there is a difference. I understand that one of the grievances of the Uitlanders is that they have not sufficient police. I never heard of that in Ireland. (Laughter.) If these Uitlanders—I do not say had all the rights now given to Irish citizens—but if they had one-hundredth part of these rights, we should never have heard of their grievances at all. I now come to what the right hon. gentleman said in regard to Armenia. The right hon. gentleman has told us that in the paragraph the speech in which we admit the horrors that have gone on in Armenia we have to quote his own words, confessed to diplomatic insolvency and national impotence. If to admit that we have not succeeded in that which we hoped to carry out be such a confession, we do admit it, and let me point out to the right hon. gentleman that it is an inevitable incidence of international working where the co-operation of many Powers are required that your most earnest wishes may be frustrated. However for the right hon. gentleman may go in criticising us, he will never go so far as to say what he would have done in our place. (Hear, hear.) The more he studies the papers that have been and the papers that will be presented the more I am convinced he will come to the

TRANSVAAL CRISIS: IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

IMPORTANT Blue-books were issued on Feb. 7 and 12, containing copies of the official despatches which passed relative to the recent affairs in the Transvaal. They show more clearly than anything yet published the action taken by the British Government in the matter, together with the reason for Mr. Chamberlain's hasty departure from Birmingham to London at midnight on Monday, Dec. 30. The second Blue-book commences with a despatch from Johannesburg published in the "Times" on Saturday, Dec. 28, from its correspondent in reference to the manifesto which had been issued by Mr. C. Leonard, Chairman of the Transvaal National Union. Next comes the following telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson, forwarded at 5-30 p.m., on Sunday, Dec. 29:—"Strictly confidential. It has been suggested, although I do not think it probable, that an endeavour might be made to force matters at Johannesburg to a head by some in the service of the company advancing from Bechuanaland Protectorate with police. Were this to be done, I should have to take action under Articles 22 and 3 of the charter; therefore, if necessary, but not otherwise, remind Rhodes of these articles, and intimate to him that in your opinion he would not have my support, and point out the consequences which would follow."

SIR HERCULES REPUDIATES JAMESON.

On the following day, Dec. 30, Mr. Chamberlain received the accompanying despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson:—

I have received the following from British Agent in South African Republic: "Dec. 30, Monday, very urgent. —President South African Republic sent for me, and the General then read to us telegram from Landdrost of Zeerust that a number of British troops have entered Transvaal Republic from Mafeking, and cut the wire, and are now on the march to Johannesburg. I assured President that I could not believe the force consisted of British troops. The General then said they may be Mashonaland or Bechuanaland Police, but he believes the information that a force had entered the State, and he said he would take immediate steps to stop their progress. His Honour requested me to ask your Excellency whether this force is composed of British troops or police under your Excellency's control, or whether you have any information of the movement." I replied that I had learned rumour to the same effect, and have telegraphed to inquire, adding that if true the step has been taken without my authority or cognisance, and that I have repudiated the act, and ordered the force to return immediately.

MESSAGE TO JAMESON: KRUGER'S APPEAL TO GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Sir H. Robinson, on the same day, reported that the Commandant-General had received information that about 800 Mashonaland troops were marching to Johannesburg, flying the English flag. He had accordingly instructed the British Agent to send a trustworthy express with the following message to Dr. Jameson, whom he was to meet on the road:—"Her Majesty's Government entirely disapproves of your conduct in invading Transvaal with armed force. Your action has been repudiate. You are ordered to retire at once from the country, and will be held personally responsible for the consequences of your unauthorised and most improper proceeding." This was followed by another telegram from Sir Hercules, stating that he received a message from British Agent, saying he (the Agent) had been informed on unquestionable authority that in view of an armed force entering the Transvaal, presumably British subjects, under British flag, the President of South African Republic had asked for intervention of Germany and France, and Consuls had cabled the request to their respective Governments.

At 12-32 p.m. on Dec. 31, Mr. Chamberlain received information that it was doubtful whether the messenger would be able to overtake Jameson's force, and early the same afternoon Mr. Chamberlain wired to Sir Hercules Robinson to represent to Mr. Rhodes the true character of Dr. Jameson's action as an act of war, or rather of filibustering. "If," said Mr. Chamberlain, "the Government of the South African Republic had been overthrown, or had there been anarchy at Johannesburg, there might have been some shadow of excuse for this unprecedented act. If it can be proved that the British South Africa Company set Dr. Jameson in motion, or were privy to his marauding action, Her Majesty's Government would have at once to face a demand that the charter should be revoked and the corporation dissolved." Mr. Chamberlain also inquired whether Sir J. De Wet could not himself go to meet Dr. Jameson, and order him in a still more authoritative manner to return, seeing that it was not impossible that Dr. Jameson might disregard the message sent through the British Agent at Pretoria. He (Mr. Chamberlain) presumed that Mr. Rhodes would see the necessity of co-operation with Sir Hercules in undoing what Dr. Jameson had done. In any case the company would have to pay a pecuniary indemnity for violation of property by their officer.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Mr. Chamberlain also telegraphed to President Kruger that afternoon:—"Regret to hear of Jameson's action. Sir Hercules Robinson has sent messengers to call him back. Can I co-operate with you further in this emergency in endeavouring to bring about a peaceful arrangement which is essential to all interests in South Africa, and which would be promoted by the concessions that I am assured you are ready to make."

"JAMESON MUST BE MAD."

On Jan. 1 Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of a message to Sir Hercules Robinson, said:—"Glad to hear of Rhodes's repudiation of Jameson, who must be mad. I see no need for Rhodes to resign. Of course, the British South Africa Company, however, innocent, will have to make amends for this outrage. I have full confidence in your discretion. The chief things are promptitude and vigour."

JAMESON'S REPLY TO SIR JACOBUS DE WET.

The following message from Sir Jacobus De Wet, forwarded by Sir Hercules Robinson, was received on Jan. 2:—

Jan. 1. Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of the message you sent from his Excellency the High Commissioner and Esq. to-day, for his Excellencies information that I should, of course, desire to obey his instructions, but, as I have a very large force of both man and horses to feed and having finished all my supplies in the rear, must perforce proceed to Krugersdorp or Johannesburg this morning for this purpose. At the same time, I must acknowledge I am anxious to fulfill my promise on the petition of the principal residents of the Rand to come to the aid of my fellow-men in their extremity. I have molested no one, and have explained to all Dutchmen met that the above is my sole object, and that I shall desire at once to return to the Protectorate.—I am, etc.,

(Signed)—JAMESON.

In a message sent to Sir Hercules the same afternoon Mr. Chamberlain had informed Sir Hercules that the officers accompanying Dr. Jameson would be cashiered if disobedient. A great deal of correspondence follows, the despatches being brought down to statement by Mr. Chamberlain to Sir H. Robinson on Feb. 4, setting forth the position of Her Majesty's Government. In this despatch (which appears in the first Blue-book) Mr. Chamberlain reviews the situation, traces the causes, as he understands them, which have given rise to it, and explains the policy of Her Majesty's Government.

THE NATIONAL UNION MANIFESTO.

After briefly reviewing the history of the Republic from 1881, and the circumstances that have led to the settlement of a large Uitlander population, Mr. Chamberlain points out the anomalies of the political situation created by the exclusive policy and legislation of the Boer Government. This policy and legislation aroused among the Uitlanders a feeling of intense irritation, which has not been lessened by the manner in which remonstrances have been received. Whatever may be the truth as to the occurrences of the past few weeks, the Uitlander leaders had previously kept within the limits of constitutional agitation; but their success in this direction was not encouraging. In the manifesto issued by the National Union on Dec. 27 the complaints of the Uitlanders were set out in detail, and very plain language was used concerning the administration, but no hint was given of an intention to resort to force. I mention these matters (continues Mr. Chamberlain) because they seem to me to prove that, whatever may have been the secret schemes of individuals, the agitation, as the great majority of the Uitlanders understood it, and to which they gave their sympathy, was one proceeding on the only lines on which an agitation against an organized Government of military strength can proceed with any hope of success—that is to say, it was an open and above-board agitation, prosecuted without violence and within the lines of the Constitution.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Her Majesty's Government had watched the progress of events with careful attention, but there was no ground for active intervention. The Uitlanders and their organs had always deprecated the introduction into the dispute of what is called in South Africa the "Imperial factor." To have intervened uninvited seemed impracticable, and calculated only to be injurious to the prospects of a peaceful and satisfactory settlement. There were, indeed, rumours from time to time that violent measures were in contemplation; but these rumours were continually falsified by the event, so that, in the long run, the opinion gained ground that the Uitlanders did not mean to risk a collision with the Government.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS AT MAFEKING.

Such was the position of affairs when Mr. Chamberlain first learned the grave fact of Dr. Jameson's invasion. It need hardly be stated (the Colonial Secretary writes) that neither you (Sir H. Robinson) nor Her Majesty's Government had up to the last moment any reason which would lead us to anticipate that this invasion was likely to take place. It has, I believe, been suggested in some quarters that the concentration of police at Mafeking and Pitsani Potlogo, of the western borders of the Republic, should have sufficed to indicate to us that some aggressive movement was intended against the Republic; but this view is founded on a misapprehension of the circumstances. In a lengthy passage Mr. Chamberlain then explains the presence of a comparatively large body of troops at Pitsani. It arose entirely from the decision of Her Majesty's Government to hand over part of the Bechuana Protectorate to the administration of the Chartered Company, in consequence of the settlement with Khama and the other chiefs living in that country. By that arrangement (with Khama) so much of the Bechuanaland Protectorate as was not reserved to the three chiefs above mentioned was to pass under the direct administration of the British South Africa Company, which was to become the border authority all round the territory. It consequently became unnecessary to retain the services of the Bechuanaland Border Police. On the other hand, the company represented that this increase in the area of the territory wherein they were to become responsible for the preservation of order demanded a corresponding increase in the strength of their police, and they expressed themselves anxious to obtain the services of so many of the Bechuanaland Border Police as were not about to be transferred to the Cape Colony, or were not to be discharged. I assented to this proposal, and the Bechuanaland Police, scattered throught the Veldt, were called into Mafeking, their headquarters, for the purpose of being either paid off or inspected by Dr. Jameson, the company's administrator, with a view to his selecting such of them as might be willing to join the companies service, and as he might be willing to accept. So far as my information went, the numerous details attending the the transfer of men and stores to the company were being discussed and settled in a routine manner, and there was nothing in the detailed correspondence to arouse any suspicion.

THE BOERS IGNORANT OF JAMESON'S INTENTION.

Mr. Chamberlain thinks that the Transvaal Government were as ignorant as Her Majesty's High Commissioner of Dr. Jameson's intentions to invade the South African Republic.

UNREASONABLE DELAY IN DISCUSSING REFORMS.

Turning to a consideration of the situation at Johannesburg and the posion of the Uitlanders, Mr. Chamberlain says that he had hoped that it might have been possible for Sir Hercules, before he left Pretoria, to obtain some definite assurances from President Kruger as to the character of the reforms which his Honour has promised to the Uitlanders, and as to the time at which they might be granted. It seemed to me, I confess, somewhat hard that the suspicion, or even the certainty, that a handful of the wealthier inhabitants were more or less implicated in a treasonable conspiracy, should be regarded as a reason for delaying the discussion of the question of granting to the vast majority of industrious and peaceable inhabitants concessions which seem urgently called for by considerations alike of justice and expediency.

BRITISH SUZERAINTY TO BE UPHELD.

In the next place it is necessary (Mr. Chamberlain proceeds) that he should state clearly and unequivocally what is the position which Her Majesty's Government claim to hold toward the Government of the South African Republic:—Since the Convention of 1884 Her Majesty's Government have recognised the South African Republic as a free and independent Government as regards all its internal affairs not touched by that Convention; but as regards its external relations it is subject to the control of this country in accordance with the provisions of Article IV. There is no reason to anticipate that any foreign State will dispute our rights, but it is necessary to state clearly that Her Majesty's Government intend to maintain them in their integrity. As regards the internal affairs of the Republic, I may observe that, independently of any rights of intervention in particular matters which may arise out of the Articles of the Convention of 1884, Great Britain is justified, in the interests of South Africa as a whole, as well as of the peace and stability of the South African Republic, in tendering its friendly counsels as regards the new comers, who are mainly British subjects.

(To be concluded.)

THE SIAM CONVENTION.

ALLEGED SECRET AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" learns that the convention between Great Britain and France regarding Siam, as published in London and Paris, does not contain the whole of the arrangement between this country and France in regard to Siam, and that there is a secret addition of very great importance, which takes the form of what is known in diplomacy as a note verbale, or sort of memorandum of terms agreed upon, but not included in the formal instrument.

In the present case this note verbale records an arrangement or understanding between France and Great Britain that neither shall occupy or invade the portions of Siam outside the guaranteed area of the Meinam Valley, so that Great Britain cannot extend her territory in the Malay Peninsula nor France in that lying between the Meinam and the Mekong. Thus the whole of Siam is, in fact, protected—the Meinam Valley by the public convention, the remainder by the note verbale. There is, however, this note verbale before it any way to the continued occupation of Chataboon, and to this extent, of course the note stultifies itself. But with these deductions, which are due to the clause in the convention safe, guarding all French rights under their treaty of peace with Siam, the integrity of the whole of Siam seem to be in way guaranteed.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr M Laurie, B C S
Mr T J Metcalfe, B
Mr C G D Ferdyce, B
Col H W H Cox
Lieut Col E V F Monteith
Major D Smith
Capt H M Abud
Lieut S M Tighe
Lieut R S Phillips
Lieut J Randell.
Lieut H H Peterson
Surg Major A F Ferguson
Surg Capt J B Jameson
Asst Surg F G Henderson
Lady Supt J G James, I N S
Nursing Sister A Boister, I N S

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H H Priest, B C S, 6 mos
Mr E N Baker, B C S, 7 mos
Mr T W Holderness, B C S, till May 1
Mr J H Toogood, B, 6 mos
Mr G W Ewing, B, 6 mos
Mr A G Close, B, 18 mos, M C
Mr W Bell, B, 6 mos
Mr J Heinig, B, 7 mos
Mr J N C Thurston, B, till September, 1896.
Mr H L Cleaver, 3 mos
Mr J Lightfoot, M 3 mos
Major C H Longley, Ho, 9 mos
Major S Grant, 23 days
Capt E A Kettlewell, 46 days
Capt A E Aston, 16 days
Hon Capt J J Horton Bennett, 6 mos
Lieut O M J Da Costa, 3 mos
Lieut W C H Bunbury, 8 mos
Lieut W G Indian, 3 mos
Surg Capt C M Moore, 6 mos
Surg Lieut A W F Russell, 6 mos
Asst Engr C K D Frost, 3 mos
Condr W C Parfitt, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C S Bayley, B C S
Mr F E Fernandes, B
Mr F Meehan, B
Mr W F L Bean, B
Mr H E Pellereau
Mr H A Stuart, M C S
Mr W Woodrow, Bo
Mr H W Keys, Bo
Lieut Col J N Walker,
Capt H G B Raitt
Capt J G Robinson
Lieut C L Gregory
Lieut C P G Griffin
Lieut G B Cassels

GERMAN NAVAL POLICY.

IN the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, on Feb. 7, Baron von Marschall, in reply to the question said that no demands for naval requirements would be laid before the Reichstag this session; but the question of an augmentation of the fleet had for some time been under consideration in the departments concerned, and the results would in due time be communicated to the Federal Governments and to Parliament. He held that the necessity for augmenting the fleet, especially as regards cruisers, had not diminished, but considerably increased since last year. That was not due to any change in the transmarine of foreign policy of the Government, for no such change was intended; but it was a question of providing for the security of the Colonies and of protecting German subjects in foreign countries, and specially her commerce and shipping. That the German fleet should keep pace with the increase of her commercial and other external interests was a demand to which the Empire could not turn a deaf ear. A long debate followed, in which Herr Richter, Dr. Lieber, leader of the Centre Herr Bebel, and others expressed their distrust and dislike of the agitation for a big Navy Bill.

THE case between Mr. Leslie Rogers and Maharaja of Nabun, like the political career of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, writes the *Pioneer*, seems to be only just beginning. The suit brought by Babu Jadu Nath, the Maharaja's man, against Mr. Rogers for libel, with damages laid at Rs. 5,000, has been dismissed; but the Maharaja has brought a suit for criminal trespass against his late manager, and on the allegation that it will not receive a fair hearing in the District Court of the Dun, has applied to the High Court for the transfer of the case to Allahabad. The application, which is believed to be a remarkable one, will be considered at an early date. Meantime the Punjab Government is said to have called upon Mr. Rogers for a full statement of his case; and there is also a probability of cross charges against the Maharaja's factor Babu Jadu Nath: so that one way and another a good deal more will be heard yet of the matter.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

ONE of the objects of the Berlin Treaty, the placing of a buffer State or States between Russia and Turkey, is spoken of as being stultified by the news of Russian supremacy at the Porte and in the Balkans. Prince Ferdinand's decision in regard to the conversion of Prince Boris is regarded as the outcome of the Russophil agitation which began in Bulgaria when the Bulgarians returned from their mission to St. Petersburg last July. The "Daily Chronicle's" Constantinople correspondent telegraphed, on Feb. 11 that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, would, it was believed, "seek at the earliest opportunity a pretext to retire from a position which had become untenable," Madame Novikoff, in an interview published in yesterday's "Daily News," held (1) that Lord Salisbury had never offered the Tsar a mandate to occupy the disturbed Turkish provinces; (2) that the Armenian autonomy that had been hinted at would have been to the advantage, not of the Armenians, but of the Kurds; (3) that Russia has reason to distrust unlimited and ill-defined occupation of territory in which she herself has the interests of a near neighbour; (4) that Russia finds the Sultan's disposition has at last improved; and (5) that Russia is a champion in the meantime of the integrity of Turkey as essential to the preservation of European peace and the maintenance of his present improved relations with England.

"ORDER AND TRANQUILLITY SECURED."

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 12:—

An official communication announces that the Port has received advices from the different Turkish provinces stating that order and tranquility are secured in all parts of the Ottoman Empire. Nowhere have fresh disturbances occurred, and the inhabitants of the remotest districts are now quietly resuming their avocations. The foreign Consuls have succeeded in inducing the insurgents at Zeitun to accept the conditions laid down by the Porte for their surrender.

THE QUEEN AND THE SULTAN.

According to summaries of the letters which have passed between the Queen and the Sultan upon the state of Armenia, her Majesty wrote in terms of grief, owing to the sufferings of the Christian subjects of the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan, in reply, said he, too, had been dreadfully agitated at the reports of massacres the fact being that it was the Mussulman population that had been outraged by the Christians, who attacked them in the mosques while at prayer. His Majesty assured the Queen that peace was restored everywhere but at Zeitun, where now there were also signs of a better state of feeling.

THE SULTAN AND MURAD BEY.

Great sympathy is expressed in Cairo (says a "Standard" telegram) with Mukhtar Pasha on the receipt of the news of the arrest of his son in Constantinople, especially since private letters from Tripoli report also the disappearance of Izzet Pasha three days after he had landed. The arrest of Mukhtar's son is generally considered to be an extra screw employed by the Sultan to stimulate his father to make further exertions for the expulsion of Murad Bey.

THE SULTAN AND M. FAURE—GIFT OF AN ARAB STEED.

The Sultan has sent "a magnificent horse of the pure Arab breed" as a present to the French President; and has presented an Arab horse to the administration of the State stud in France.

PRINCE BORIS: ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Prince Ferdinand has received the following telegram from the Tsar, apropos of the conversion of Prince Boris to the Orthodox Church:—"I congratulate your Highness most cordially on the patriotic decision communicated to me in your letter of Jan. 21, Major-Gen. Golenichoff-Kutuzaff will in my name attend the ceremony of the reception of Prince Boris into the National Church and will also bring my reply.—NICHOLAS." The ceremony takes place to-day (Feb. 15), when the Tsar will be represented by Mazafer Pasha, General of Division and Director of the Imperial Stud, and Constantine Caratheodori Effendi, Member of the Council of State. Abdul Hamid, who has granted permission to the Bulgarian Exarch, who had not lived in Bulgaria since 1883, to attend the ceremony, has sent as a present to Ferdinand the portrait of his youngest son, Prince Burhaneddin, in return for the portrait of Prince Boris. Besides presents from the Tsar and the Sultan, Prince Boris will receive a costly Greek cross studded with large diamonds from the Monasteries on Mount Athos.

A Times' telegram points out that while most of the Russian journals hail the conversion of Prince Boris with every sign of satisfaction and approval, the "Viedomosti," the organ of Prince Oukhtomsky, has been condemning and denouncing the forthcoming conversion as a mockery of religion and a blasphemous misuse of sacred things for the purposes of personal ambition and in order to mask a political trick to which Russians can never give their consent.

THE BULGARIAN OFFICERS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Bulgarian officers in the Russian army are expecting a general amnesty on the occasion of the inauguration of the Prince Boris into the Orthodox faith, and the Odessa correspondent of the "Daily News" of Odessa, correspondent the majority of them will resign their commissions in the Tsar's service, and return to the principality. There are altogether about seventy-five or eighty Bulgars now serving as officers of various grades in the South Russian garrisons.

THE SULTAN AND THE RECOGNITION OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

The Bulgarian Government have been officially notified that the Sultan has charged the Ottoman Representatives abroad to ask the consent of the Powers to the recognition of Prince Ferdinand, who had addressed a letter to the Sultan thanking his Majesty for the marks of benevolence shown to him as his Suzerain.

M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, returned to Sofia on Feb. 9 from Constantinople. The "Times" correspondent in the Turkish capital says no Bulgarian Minister has ever been the object of so much official attention as M. Stoiloff has been. At his audience of the Sultan, on Feb. 7, M. Stoiloff is stated to have given satisfactory assurances to his Majesty concerning the reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria. The Sultan has conferred on M. Stoiloff and Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh in brilliants, the Grand Cordon of the Shefakat Order on Mme. Stoiloff, and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Medjidieh on the Bulgarian War Minister, Col. Petroff.

A further proof of the Sultan's friendly attitude towards Prince Ferdinand is found in his consent to the Bulgarian proposals for reforms in Macedonia, including the appointment of Christian Mudirs.

THE POSITION OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

Prince Ferdinand is a Roman Catholic. He promised that his heir, if he had one, should be brought up in the religion of his wife. On the occasion of marriage, to please his wife, the child was baptised according to the Romish rite. The consent of the Sobranje to this act was obtained by M. Stambuloff. The late Tsar never forgave it, and the present one has insisted on re aration according to both the spirit and the letter of the original agreement with the Bulgarian people. So the Prince has faced round once more.

PRINCE FERDINAND ON HIS "UNPARALLELED SACRIFICE."

The members of the Sobranje, on Feb. 8, proceeded to the Palace in a body in order to congratulate Prince Ferdinand upon his decision in regard to the baptism of Prince Boris. The President thanked his Highness in the name of the nation for his statesmanlike act and the unexampled self-sacrifice which it entailed.

Prince Ferdinand (as reported by Reuter) replied that in acting as he had done he was fulfilling his duty towards the nation which for ten years past had intrusted its fate to his hands. He had made a sacrifice for the fatherland, so great, so cruel, and striking so deeply into his heart, as to find no parallel in history. He had given his own child as a pledge for the welfare and happiness of Bulgaria, and had thus loosened family ties—broken all the oath which bound him to the West. In return he demanded from the Bulgarian people, not noisy receptions and hypocritical homage, but respect for and confidence in his person. He expected the early inauguration of a more healthy state of public opinion, and hoped that from that date no place would be found in Bulgaria for the fierce party struggles which gratified the sordid interests of intriguers and of an unscrupulous opposition, which sullied the person of the ruler and the honour of Bulgaria by its insults. Prince Ferdinand expressed confidence that the reference in the Constitution to the sacredness and inviolability of the ruler would in future be no mere empty phrase, and that all Bulgarians would feel united under the device—"One God, one ruler, one fatherland." In conclusion, Prince Ferdinand exclaimed: "The West has pronounced its anathema against me. The morning light of the East illumines my dynasty and casts its rays over our future."

The speech was received with indescribable enthusiasm. When at length the cheering had subsided, Prince Ferdinand read to the Assembly the telegram of congratulation from the Tsar.

The Sobranje has voted an extraordinary credit of 250,000f. for expenditure in connection with the ceremony of the baptism of Prince Boris.

The Princess Marie Louise of Bulgaria, with Prince Cyril and the Duchess of Parma, arrived at Beaulieu on Feb. 11.

Some attention has been attracted by the circumstance that one of the first consequences of the new era in Bulgaria is a demand by the Government for an additional credit of 5,000,000f. for the army and flotilla.

SERVIA AND THE TSAR.

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—

The publication, in a Servian Socialist paper, of an article insulting the Tsar gave occasion on Feb. 7 to a demonstration which has no parallel since the Skupshtina was instituted. The cry of "Zsivio Tsar!" was three times repeated in the Chamber. President Garamanin moved a resolution expressing indignation at the article. The whole Chamber then rose, and three more "Zsivios!" were heard, the cry being taken up by the gallery, which was crammed. The Deputies in a body left the chamber, which was at once closed. The cry was repeated in the street by the crowd waiting outside, and the demonstration became general. Thus at Belgrade no less than at Sofia the Tsar is cheered as in the days before the last Turkish war, and Russia can now conveniently make her choice between the two competitors for her favour.

The Servian Diplomatic Agent at Sofia, M. Rista Danitch, will represent King Alexander at the ceremony of the conversion of Prince Boris.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE discussion of the Estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Reichstag gave occasion for a debate on the foreign policy of the Empire.

Dr. Hammacher, speaking on behalf of the National Liberals, said in the Transvaal question the Foreign Office had upheld the rights of Germany alike with vigour and circumspection, and the Reichstag owed it sincere thanks on this account. (Loud cheers.) The telegram of the Emperor to President Kruger had responded to the feelings of Germans. "We were all proud of it," added the speaker; "and we must repel as unjustifiable the criticisms to which that pronouncement has been subjected."

Baron Marschall the Foreign Secretary, rose to reply. The following is a brief summary of his speech which was frequently interrupted by cheering. He related in narrative form the course of events in the Transvaal, and stated that absolutely nothing was known to him of any request on the part of President Kruger for German intervention. The Commercial Treaty of May 22, 1885, conferring upon Germany free from of settlement, commercial freedom, and the right of the most favoured nation, formed the basis of the relations between Germany and the Transvaal. In all such question as those mentioned Germany possessed equal rights with England, and she must, therefore, prevent any political or other changes which might infringe upon those rights. A year ago the British Cabinet had been informed of the views of the German Government, whose programme did not agree with those tendencies prevailing in certain South African quarters where it was intended to sweep South Africa clean of all independent States and the possessions of European Powers, and to found one great realm there under a form of government about which nothing could as yet be said. The British Government had with all energy adopted the necessary measures after the unlawful incursion of Dr. Jameson, and no responsibility rested with it for the bloodshed which ensued. "We have, it is true," (said Baron Barschall) not discussed academic questions with the London Cabinet, such as that of the restriction on the sovereignty of the South African Republic, undoubtedly contained in Article 4 of the Convention of 1884. Such questions may be interesting for jurists, but between Governments they are neither usual nor advantageous." The relation of the German Government to that of Great Britain had (he continued) not ceased for a moment to be normal and friendly. The legends disseminated by the British Press regarding German designs against the independence of the Transvaal only proved a want of acquaintance with German manners and customs. (Loud cheers.) Such a policy would speedily be swept away before the indignation of the people.

Reference to the Kaiser's telegram was received with loud cheers from all parts of the House, but Herr Bebel, Socialist, strongly denounced the message, and urged a sympathetic understanding with Great Britain.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR'S TELEGRAM.

Prince Bismarck's organ, the Berlin "Neueste Nachricsten" publishes the following noteworthy communication:—

In his conversation of Monday at Friedrichsruh with Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the Transvaal Republic, Prince Bismarck repeatedly expressed his satisfaction that the German nation had manifested its sympathy with the Transvaal in so powerful and unanimous a manner. The Emperor's telegram to President Kruger delighted the Prince.

INTERESTING SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM PRETORIA.

THE following semi-official statement regarding the situation at Johannesburg has been communicated to Reuter's agent at Pretoria:—Much indignation is expressed here at the cablegram sent to the "Times" signed by "British Residents" with reference to the state of "affairs" at Johannesburg. The statements th rein contained are absolutely untrue. The leading British residents have been interviewed and declare emphatically that the object of the wire-pullers is to estrange still further the people of Great Britain from the Transvaal Republic. No measures have been taken to suppress freedom of speech or public meetings.

The Boer forces are not interfering anywhere. Two commandos not exceeding six hundred men in number are now six miles from the town. The men are behaving in an exemplary manner, and are ordered not to enter Johannesburg. Moreover, it is not in the nature of the Boer people to molest women or defenceless men. General business is gradually assuming its ordinary course. Property has not decreased in value and is changing hands at good prices. Stands are being sold at high figures. The only reason for shutting down some of the mines would be scarcity of native labour, but the Government is dealing promptly with this, and General Joubert has instructed the officials in the outlying districts to induce natives to proceed to the Rand at once. Several batches have already arrived, and have been addressed by the Landdrost, who told them to keep at work, as all danger was averted.

There is a general desire that the trials of the Reform Committeemen should be hurried on, so that the leading men may be enabled to return to the Rand for the purpose of personally superintending the mining operations, in the meantime the prisoners are allowed to see their managers in Pretoria, and both telegraph and post are at their free disposal. The Government could in almost no respect be more lenient.

Draft measures of a progressive nature to be submitted to the Volksraad in May are published. The tendency in Pretoria is to give the Reform Committee every chance at the trial to free themselves from complicity in the plot for the invasion of the country. The political outlook is more cheering.

The following telegram from Johannesburg, has been received at the London office of the "Standard and Diggers' News":—"The preliminary examination of the members of the Reform Committee commenced to-day at the Landdrost Court, the State Attorney prosecuting. Messrs. Wessells, Sauer, and Devilliers, advocates, defended the prisoners. The evidence was formal, the only witness being Mining Commissioner deposed that the rebels held the town of Johannesburg for some time by force, with the avowed intention of opposing the Government of the South African Republic."

A Central News message says that the transport "Victoria" with Dr. Jameson and the Transvaal prisoners on board passed Perim. The vessel was expected at Plymouth on February 23.

BIMETALLIC QUESTION IN GERMANY.

IN the Reichstag, on Feb. 8, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, made a statement in reference to the silver question:—

After pointing out the disadvantages resulting to Germany from the depression and fluctuations in the value of the metal, he said that any endeavours to raise and fix its price must have an international basis. There must be an understanding between all the civilised nations engaged in the world's trade as to the course to be pursued, and there was at present no prospect of such an understanding. The bimetallists acknowledged that the reopening of the Indian mints for the unrestricted coinage of silver must be the preliminary condition for an international measure and a preliminary interchange of views with the British Government had driven him to the conclusion that there was no possibility that the mints would be reopened. A monetary conference would not a present bring the questions at issue to a practical solution, and the Federal Governments had therefore unanimously decided not to comply with the request for the convening of such a conference, carried in the Reichstag last year.

In the Imperial Diet, on Feb. 11, Count Mirbach, one of the leaders of the bimetallic movement, insinuated that Count Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador in London, had not carried out correctly the instructions of his Government, and that therefore, the question had not been properly treated in England. He urged the Government to save agriculturists from ruin by introducing bimetallism, which, together with Count Kanitz's proposal, was their only hope. Prince Hohenlohe interposed and made a short statement to the effect that the British Government had not refused on principle to take part in a monetary conference, but it had shown clearly that it could hold out no prospect of a reopening of the Indian mints and could give no binding assurances in this respect for the future. In these circumstances, he believed that any attempts to raise and fix the price of silver would not lead to any practical results, and therefore he had determined not to push the matter any further.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE "Standard's" New York correspondent telegraphed on Feb. 12:—

The newspapers this morning comment upon the Queen's Speech in terms which are, for the most part, entirely without the angry and immoderate feelings which recently prevailed almost universally. The exception is so slight as to covince one beyond doubt that the friendly journals express the general opinion. The editors vie with one another in the expression of civility and cordiality towards Great Britain, and in reciprocating the spirit of the Queen's Speech, which several writers attribute to her personal inspiration.

The "Times'" Washington correspondent says:—"The reception of the Queen's Speech and of the Ministerial and Opposition speeches in Parliament is all that could be expected." Reuter's Agency learns from a well-informed source that, as a result of the advice tendered to Venezuela by the United States Gove nment, it is almost certain that a representative of the Venezuelan Government will be sent to London to open direct negotiations with the British Government.

The "Times'" New York correspondent, writing from Washington, on February 10, says that the attitude of the Washington Government with regard to the seizure of British police by the Venezuelans, and the consequent demand of Great Britain for an indemnity from Venezuela, is one of complete abstention, and has never varied. Venezuela has endeavoured, as usual, to entangle the United States in her quarrel, but has been told on every occasion that she had nothing to expect. It is quite wrong to imagine that the United States Government is at all disposed to assert a protectorate over Venezuela, or champion that State in resisting its just obligations. Nor is the United States an interested party in the boundary dispute, except for the purpose of promoting a fair settlement. It is not the result of arbitration as to which America is anxious. Her anxiety is far arbitration.—In the Senate, on the February 10, Senator Smith, Democrat, of New Jersey, defended the President's Message on the Venezuelan question. The people, he added, wanted no more jingoism, and were disgusted with Congress in general, and with the Senate in particular.

[A Parliamentary Paper, United States No. 1, was issued on the February 11, containing the diplomatic correspondence which has passed between Great Britain and the United States since 1887 respecting the question of the boundary of British Guiana. The correspondence ends with letters interchanged this month between Mr. Bayard and Lord Salisbury. On Feb. 3 Mr. Bayard wrote, acquainting Lord Salisbury that a Commission to investigate and report upon the true division line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana had, under the authority of the Congress, been appointed by the President of the United States, and asking his lordship that, if entirely consistent with his sense of international property, the Commission might be furnished with such documentary proof, historical narrative, unpublished archives, or other evidence as might be within the power of her Majesty's Government, as well as for any facilities which may conveniently be extended to assist the Commission in the purposes of its institution. Lord Salisbury replied:—

Foreign Office, Feb. 7, 1896.—Your Excellency,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's letter of the 3rd inst., the information with which is at the command of her Majesty's Government upon any subject of inquiry that is occupying the attention of the Government of the United States will be readily placed at the disposal of the President. Her Majesty's Government are at present collecting the documents which refer to the bundary questions that have for some years been discussed between Great Britain and Venezuela, in order that they may be presented to Parliament. As soon as the collection is complete, and ready for press, her Majesty's Government will have great pleasure in forwarding advance copies to Your Excellency.—I have, &c., Salisbury.

Mr. Bayard to the Marquis of Salisbury:—

Embassy of the United States, London, Feb. 10, 1896. My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge your lordship's note, dated the 7th inst., and to thank you for the prompt and courteous response to the desire expressed by me, under instructions and on behalf of my Government, to receive documentary and other historical information in relation to the boundary questions so long under discussion between Great Britain and Venezuela. I shall await with great interest the promised transmission of advanced copies of the completed collection of documents relating to the subject referred to, and tender assurance of the appreciation of my Government of the courtesy thus bestowed.—I have, &c., T. F. Bayard.]

The House of Representatives at Washington, on on Feb. 12, adopted the resolution already passed by the Senate for the appropriation of 75,000dol. for the purpose of the joints survey by Great Britain and the United States of the Alaska Boundary.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

FRENCH-CONSTRUCTED RAILWAY THROUGH MANCHURIA.

LI HUNG CHANG and Shao Yu Lien have been appointed Special Chinese Ambassadors to attend the coronation of the Tsar at Moscow. Chang Yinh Nan has been appointed to continue the negotiations with Japan for the conclusion of a Chino-Japanese Commercial Treaty. Russian merchants are sending agents to China with the object of making inquiries concerning the commercial requirements of the Chinese, and with the object of opening out a large trade with the Celestial Empire. About eighty Russian officers have been instructed by the Government to master the Chinese language, in view of the expected great intercourse with China as soon as the Siberian Railway is ready. The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed, on Feb. 13:—

The Minister of Communications has gone over the Siberian Railway as far as Krasnoyarsk in order to meet the engineers and surveyors of the projected railway through Chinese Manchuria from Stretensk, on the Siberian line, to some open port not yet precisely known. The railway through Manchuria, about which there has hitherto existed a great deal of doubt, is quite decided upon, and is to be built by a French company, probably in connection with the newly-established Russo-Chinese Bank. The Chinese have expressed a desire or a willingness to have such a railway, and there is little doubt that negotiation on the subject are in progress. Count Cassini, the Russian Minister in Pekin, is expected here soon in connection with this matter. The fact that the railway is to be built by means of a concession to Frenchmen is, of course, only a mask for subsequent arrangements with Russia.

A telegram from Fu-Chau (Province of Szu-Chuan) published by the "Temps" (

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Caledonia, 1716 tons, Commander E Griffiths, sailed on the 29th ultimo for Bushire, in ballast.

THE steamer Sultan, 1775 tons, Commander W F Collin, cleared on Saturday for Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Kurrachee (27th February), with a general cargo and Major Owen and 140 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 1728 tons, Commander Ziegenmeyer, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Antwerp (28th January), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE steamer Clydesdale, 2295 tons, Commander John Sharp, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, (17th February), brought a cargo of 4620 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mecca, 919 tons, Commander A Thomas, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Brower, Mr R Speers, Mr A S Duncan, Mr R Reed, Mr G Grey and 50 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Commander J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs J A Penrose, Major J W Tulloch, Lieut Woodridge, Mr H G Mackay and 65 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Pekin, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr and Mrs Inshegawa, and Lieut W B Abbey. From Kobe—Mr R A Sethna, Mr J Abe, Mr J B Moreto and Mr J Sakamsta. From Hongkong—Mr J Brown. From Sydney—Mr A Kirkham. From Melbourne—Mr A C Wingrow. From Largo Bay—Mr Gibbs, Mr Drew and Mr MacNair. From Calcutta—Mr Cuffe. From Colombo—Mr Whittle, Mrs Flyter, Mr and Mrs Holland, Mr Halson Mrs Clerk and infant, Mr L O Lascheng and Mr Butler. From different ports—Five deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Ehrenfels (s)	Ziegenmeyer.	Antwerp, Jan 28.
	Clydesdale (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Feb 17.
29	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, Feb 27.
	Baron Glamis (s)	Moulmein.	Feb 20.
	Australia (s)	Tait	Liverpool, Jan 29.
	Gisela (s)	Mitts	Kobe, Jan 31.
Mar.			
1	Pekin (s)	Jephson	Shanghai, Feb 8
	Jubeda (s)	Tyndal	Mauritius, Feb 10.
	Caledonia (s)	Andrews	Marseilles, Feb 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Setos (s)	Jacobs	Zanzibar, &c.
	Florida (s)	Young	Marseilles.
	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Bushire.
	Sutlej (s)	Seymour	Aden.
	Mecca (s)	Thomas	Zanzibar, &c.
Mar.			
1	Imperatrix (s)	Rassovich	Trieste, &c.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.

The steamer Sultan, Captain Collin, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Ehrenfels, for Hamburg and Karachi.
" Patna, for Persian Gulf.
" Juba, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 29.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—3 cases writing paper, C Abdool Rahim and Brothers; 4 cases perfumed spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Shannon s—4 barrels hams, and 4 barrels bacon, Treacher and Co; 15 cases port, and 33 cases oilmenstores, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4 cases soap, Djeabhoy Dadabhoy; 10 cases soap, Bhugwandas Gopaljee and Co; 7 cases glasswark, Sultanally Abdoolally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—125 boxes candles, Owen and Okell.

FROM HAMBURG.

Europa s—2 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 cases glassware, F Jaffer.

FROM MARSEILLES.

V Florio s—145 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 70 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 3 cases spectacles, Esmail Moledina.

FROM VENICE.

Sutlej s—36 cases glass beads, D Mody and Co; 14 cases glass beads F A Daver and Sons; 7 cases glass beads, Abdool Hussen Noorbhoy; 4 cases provisions, A M Sodder; 8 cases soap, Tyabally Somsuddin.

FROM NAPLES.

V Florio s—2 casks claret, E Spinner and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Shannon s—20 cases geneva, 3 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Shannon s—30 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ormidale s—400 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

Kirby Hall s—70 bales cotton, Caddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—3½ cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 90 cwts condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Bedoula s—1,500 ewts old iron, G M Bhaledina; 160 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, and 5,025 cwts gingelly seed, A Blaschecki and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samos s—700 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

Idar s—2,001 cwts linseed, Isaac Wright and Co; 8,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Emir s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

V Florio s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—230 cwts onions, A Moosa; 12 cwts beerabole and 28 cwts bysabole, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 32 bales twist and 225 cwts oopiate, Yan Shun and Co; 350 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Peshawar s—11½ cwts sharkfins and 1½ cwt fishmaws, Abdoola Mahomed; 47 cwts fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co.

Milke Maru s—1,000 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—13 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Milke Maru s—2030 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, J Huribux; 400 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Milke Maru s—500 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 600 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Milke Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS PADDY.

THE Paddy-crop of 1895-96. Final Forecast of Outturn.—Excluding inam and zemindary villages, for which returns are not available, the area sown with paddy in the Government villages in the Presidency, up to the end of January, was 6,096,000 acres or 10·8 per cent. more than the normal, and 3·4 per cent. more than the area sown up to the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase occurred in all the districts, except North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, where there were slightly decreases as compared with the normal and the previous year. The average outturn for the Presidency is estimated at 11·5 annas, or nearly three-fourths of an average crop. In Nellore, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly, owing to the failure of the early rains, the crop is not likely to yield more than 9 annas. In Godavari and Kistna also, the estimated outturn is much below the average owing to submersion of crops from excessive floods. Elsewhere the condition of the crop is reported to be fair. Adding the sowings during the remaining months of the year, it is estimated that the total extent will ultimately reach six million and six hundred thousand acres or 7·3 per cent. more than the normal area. The outturn on the above area, at the rates reported, will amount to 29,667,300 cwt. of cleaned rice, or 21·3 per cent. less than an average yield from the normal area. For the reasons set forth in the last paragraph of the report for 1894-95, it is not possible to give any reliable estimate of the probable surplus produce that may be available for export after meeting local requirements. But taking the trade statistics of 1894-95, both by rail and sea, it is observed that there was a total import into the Presidency of 60,070 tons of paddy and a total export of 74,577 tons of rice, resulting in a net export of 34,580 tons of rice, assuming that paddy yields two-thirds of its weight in rice.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 93, Harrington Road, London, England.

EXTRACTS.

THE "North Melbourne Courier and West Melbourne Advertiser," December 6, 1895.

FAREWELL TO DR. MALONEY, M.L.A.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

A fair number of the constituents and personal friends of Dr. W. Maloney, M. L. A. for West Melbourne, assembled in the North Melbourne Town Hall Friday evening, to bid this gentleman a temporary on farewell, it having come to their knowledge that he intended taking a voyage. The chair was taken by Mr. Stephen Barker, J. P. On the platform were the Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Mines, and Messrs. Trenwith, Hancock, Winter, Bromley, Sangster, Styles, and Prendergast, M.L.A., and Messrs. Marshall Lyle, the Mayor of North Melbourne, and other prominent citizens and friends of Dr. Maloney.

A letter of apology was received from Mr. Hamilton, M.L.A., of Bendigo.

The chairman stated the purport of the meeting, and alluded to the approaching departure of Dr. Maloney. The speaker allued to the work the doctor had done on behalf of the unemployed.

Dr. Maloney, who was enthusiastically received, said that he had obtained leave of absence from the House and also Labour party. He gave a resume of his work in the House, and pointed out the several bills and measures he had been instrumental in introducing, and which had now become law. The most noticeable was that of Women's Suffrage, which has now been passed by a large majority of 55 to 27. The Minimum Wage was first brought forward in Parliament by himself asking the Government to apply it to all Government contracts. He also gave an outline of his Landlord and Tenants Bill, which, had it been passed, would have given justice to both sides. He gave a descriptive account of his Parliamentary work, and the part he had taken in the fight of all questions affecting the rights of labor. He thanked them for their unvarying kindness, and especially the honor done him in returning him unopposed at the last general election.

The Hon. Mr. Foster, Minister of Mines, said he represented the Government, and, from the Premier downwards, all members of the House respected Dr. W. Maloney. After Mr. Trenwith and the other members above mentioned had spoken in a similar strain, the chairman called on Mrs. Smythe to present the Doctor with a slight memento of the appreciation in which he was held by the advocates of Women's Suffrage. She, in a short, but appropriate, sympathetic speech presented him with a beautiful travelling rug, for which the Doctor suitably thanked those who had so kindly remembered him.

On the motion of Mr. Thomson, seconded by Mr. Wolf, it was resolved that the meeting heartily endorse the leave of absence accorded to the Doctor by the House; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and cheers for the Doctor.

Calcutta "Amrita Bazar Patrika" February 13th, 1896.

DR. MALONEY.

HIS VIEWS ON CALCUTTA.

A representative of the "Patrika" interviewed Dr. Maloney yesterday, at his residence in Chowringhee. Dr. Maloney, who is a colleague of Professor Richard, in spreading his new method of the healing heart, comes out from Australia, where he had very extensive practice. He was found by our representative busily engaged with his numerous patients, but the Doctor, being informed of his mission, very kindly subjected himself to be, what he called, "cross-examined" by the interviewer. The public mind of Calcutta having of late been very much exercised over the abnormal death-rate in the city, the last week's mortuary returns showing that there were over 50 deaths per mille per annum in the amalgamated portion of the town and over 42 deaths per mile per annum in the town and amalgamated area combined, our representative was eager to avail himself of the opportunity of sounding a medical man of Dr. Maloney's position on the subject. He consequently asked the Doctor his views on the sanitation of the metropolis of India.

"Well" said Dr. Maloney, "if the Government or the Corporation of Calcutta imported Mr. Fitzzilton of Melbourne and gave him power to improve the sanitation of the city, he would, I dare say, make this city a really healthy one and decrease its death-rate by half."

"In what way?"

Dr. Maloney gave a long reply. He condemned the system adopted by the Corporation to keep the city clean. "Mr. Fitzzilton," he said, "would never permit the streets to be watered in the absurdly primitive method now used. Again, as regards the varied smells of Calcutta, he would cause the city to be cleansed and purified from them.

"What struck you most in Calcutta?"

"The fact that the chief of the Sewage Engine Works is actually living in health in the midst of the whole output of underground Calcutta."

"You visited them?"

"Yes, and I was astonished by the almost absence of unpleasant smells, and was the more impressed when I learnt that no disinfectants were used."

"How do you account for it?"

"To tell the truth I was much puzzled, but I decided finally that as there is a finality to the capacity of every sense, so the sense of smell becoming saturated with the various odors of Calcutta, ultimately refuses to do its work. However, if there was little to complain at the pumping works, there was much to speak of at the outflow."

Our representative having asked for the cause of his visit to the works, Dr. Maloney said: "I went there simply to see if there were good surroundings to apply the treatment of sewage by electricity by the method used at L'Orient in France."

"What were your conclusions?"

"That it would be the best thing for Calcutta, because sea water or water largely impregnated with salt can be obtained in large quantity within two miles of the city; therefore the principal need is supplied to hand by these Salt Lakes."

"Are the results sufficient to merit a trial?"

"Emphatically so, for salt water acted on by electricity has such power that the contents of underground sewage may be carried in open drains without smell or danger to health. There is also another peculiar power possessed by this disinfecting fluid, in that it actually cleanses the channels it runs in and destroys any growth of vegetation that might block the drains."

"In a few words kindly explain."

"Well, it is simply the chlorine liberated by the action of electricity and its powers of disinfecting are too well known to dilate upon."

"Can electricity be utilised in any other way?"

"I fear that even if you are willing to listen for a week I can't finish in that time. I would take all that and more to exhaust what is known of our last force obtained from nature."

Our representative then had a talk with the Doctor about the Indian politics of the day; and in conclusion asked for his opinion on the future of India.

"A big order that," said the Doctor, "but I consider it will be a great factor in the future of the world."

"Do you ascribe this to the domination of India by England?"

"No, because I consider the English race only a visitor in the history of India."

"How do you arrive at that conclusion?"

"Well, let us see. The records of history show plainly that in all countries where the British race have settled and occupied, the native races have disappeared or are disappearing by means better left unsaid. Look at Australia, where are the races that held possession! In New Zealand a noble and generous race is dying away rapidly. In South Africa the same tale is told. The Zulu and Kaffir races, that were physically like Grecian gods, where are they! Again in the West Indies, Canada and the United States to sum up, in all these countries the original inhabitants are decreasing year by year, whilst the British people are increasing. Now let us look at the other side. In India the native population increasing by leaps and bounds whilst the British do not increase in the same ratio, even though much assisted by a continual influx from the British Isles. Therefore when a population increases and education spreads with it, as is the case in India whose youngmen are even carrying off laurels from the best Universities at home, I can only conclude that some day, long perchance in the life of a man but short in the evolution of a nation, the visit will come to an end, but it may be in peace let us hope.

Our representative then had a talk with Dr. Maloney on the subjects of the art of healing by electricity. The Doctor's replies were very interesting, but on account of pressure on our space we are compelled, to hold over the result of the interview.

Calcutta, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Feb. 15th, 1896.

DR. MALONEY.

ON MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

The following interesting conversation took place between Dr. Maloney and our representative on the subject of Medical electricity:—"Well Doctor" it is rumoured that you are going to banish disease and suffering from Calcutta?

Dr. Maloney laughed and quickly replied "I am going to do my best. Kindly glance at these letters every one of which is from either a doctor, clergyman, mayor or legislator, but they are not for use in India. I am determined to use only the testimonials I earn in this country."

"You have been well chronicled in India."

The Doctor laughed and said "So have I been elsewhere;"

"What caused you to take medical electricity as a speciality?"

"Well I have made electricity, anatomy, surgery, and medicine the studies of my life and I have read and studied everything that came in my way bearing on the subject of electricity and by applying the restorative powers of this hitherto comparatively unused agency to the human body by the method I learnt from the inventor, I claim to have advanced knowledge a step further than my confreres, but as I stand or fall by science, there is no need to speak of what I have done or may do. My public demonstrations will speak in no uncertain voice and to my patients I leave the verdict."

"What is electicity?"

"I am afraid both you and I will be very old before that problem is solved; however if no scientist can say what it definitely is yet we know some of its phenomena and they are so wide and far-reaching in their results that we are but standing on the fringe of the vast forest of discovery of the future."

"Is your system applicable to internal disorders, as well as in nervous diseases."

"Yes, during my medical life I have seen nearly every disease that exists. If any organ be absolutely atrophied or absent, a cure is impossible, but in nearly all cases relief can be given. Slight cases can be cured instantaneously, but long-standing chronic cases, for those deep-seated, the treatment must be continued for some days and even for weeks in very severe cases. In addition to this system I of course will make full and ample use of my surgical and medical knowledge to attain the desired end, viz, my patient's welfare.

"May I ask you if you do not object to explain the method you use?"

These are the patented electrical appliances invented by professor Richard and to use his own words they are indeed original. From these I charge myself with electricity before applying it to the patient, and as I feel the force of the current that passes from me to the patient at the most sensitive parts, viz, the finger tips, there is absolutely no danger of shock to the most nervous or debilitated person and the current is so completely under my control that it can be graduated to such an extent that a child may be treated without pain or even fright. By sending the nerve centres and revivifying current into the diseased parts and the sterling advantage of Professor Richard's treatment is that the current is never applied to the patient direct from the batteries as is the universal custom, but as to the secrets imparted by the inventor of course that will remain untold."

"Now Doctor as the public are interested in your future movements, kindly tell me your plans."

"I will give free public demonstration, so that the public themselves shall be the judges; the most representative people will be invited, the rulers, clergymen, lawyers, doctors and the press. No patient will be treated at these demonstrations unless they can produce written recommendations from magistrates, ministers or well-known citizens to guarantee the genuineness of their complaint.

"Doctor you are perhaps aware that some medical gentlemen deprecate the high fees that are charged."

"High fees are charged only in certain cases and then only to those who are able to pay. Moderate fees are charged to others, but I must tell you that health is above the value of money spent. My medical confreres had better keep silence on this subject unless they as a body advise the Government to nationalize the health of the community and abolish fees altogether. I on my part when they are willing to do so, will join gladly and work with them for that noble cause."

"The nationalization of health—that is rather new Is it not?"

"No, it is a subject that has received much attention from the advance guard of the English and Australian politicians and when statistics show plainly that 1 out of 12 in London dies in a public institution and probably 80 out of every 100 of London and its population use one or more of these so-called charitable institutions during their lives—it seems but a small step for an advanced Government to create a real army who would work for the benefit of humanity against the curse of poverty and disease."

"Do you think the medical faculty would help to that end?"

"Well, perhaps, for though they may occupy a place higher than that held by the legal faculty, yet, I fear they resemble them too much in their close corporation not to strenuously object to the change, even if it were for the benefit of the nation."

"Are you making a long stay, Doctor?"

"Oh no, only up to April if the heat will permit."

For further particulars, Doctor Maloney gives preliminary consultation free, at No. 57, Esplanade, Road, old Oriental Bank Building, Bombay.—(Advertisement.)

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Alabam St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

With effect from to-day Sunday, 1st March and until further orders the tariff per word on messages between India and Europe will be decreased to rupees three and annas five half rupees six and annas nine via Suez or Tehn five annas four via Turkey two annas a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press messages from India and Burma to United Kingdom reduced by one anna. Complete revised tariffs to all other places will shortly be issued and to be acted on from date of receipt. Rates decreased by one anna to Aden via Bombay Penang via Madras Singapore via Madras and Tonquin via Madras decreased by two annas to Egypt via Suez, Hongkong via Madras New South Wales via Madras South and West Australia via Madras Victoria via Madras, Tesmania and New Zealand via Madras Manilla via Madras Seychells via Bombay Canada (Cape Breton Astera) via Teheran Suez new York State United States decreased by three annas, Shanghai via Madras Cape Town via Bombay Mauritius via Bombay Mombassa Zanzibar Durban via Bombay Queensland via Madras Japan via Madras and Canada (Columbia British etc.)

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st March, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	6	30 p.m.	60	12
Teheran	1	7	37 p.m.	...	14
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 1st March, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	4
" Karachi	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	16	...	3

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 29.

10 p.m. ... 76·1

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

6 a.m. ... 73·4
10 a.m. ... 79·8
2 p.m. ... 81·9
4 p.m. ... 81·3

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
USE
Condy's Fluid

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

MEDICAL ELECTRIC STAGE,
NEXT TO MUNICIPAL OFFICE,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS,
Until Further Notice.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH,
AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

DR.
MALONEY,
PHYSICIAN
SURGEON.

Doors open 8·30 P.M.,
COMMENCING
9 O'Clock.
CARRIAGES 11 P.M.
ADMISSION FREE—NO COLLECTION.

Specialist Medical, Surgical and Electrical Treatment by a New and Unique Method for the Diseases of Men, Women and Children.

Ocular Demonstrations of this Scientific and Successful Method will be given by

TREATING THE HALT, LAME, PARALYZED, DEAF, and SIGHT, etc.

In full view of the Audience.

FREE PATIENTS for Public Treatment must be at the above named STAGE by 6-30 p.m., bringing letters from Magistrates, Clergymen or well-known citizens guaranteeing their cases to be deserving of free treatment.

DR. MALONEY'S MANAGER will give an interesting and amusing laughter-provoking Electrical Entertainment.

On presentation of Visiting Cards, Ladies and Gentlemen will be conducted to seats by the Ushers in attendance.

The best seats are reserved for Ladies, Government Officials, Public men and the Press.

The General Public is courteously invited.

HEALING EXTRAORDINARY.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to the new."

Dr. MALONEY, the well-known Melbourne Physician and Surgeon, has an important announcement to make.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.

He appears as the disciple of a new or rather perfected branch of healing science—not content with the ordinary medical and surgical curriculum and the gaining of degrees common to himself and every duly qualified medical practitioner, he has for years devoted himself to the great and hitherto almost neglected science of Medical Electricity, as applied through the body. With the knowledge so acquired under the tuition of the most celebrated Medical Electrician of the Age, Dr. Maloney has decided to appear before the Public—to fearlessly stake his reputation on the result of his treatment. In so doing; he is convinced that his labours will be of incalculable benefit to thousands of wretched beings who have been pronounced incurable.

Nothing but a sense of duty could have induced Dr. Maloney to give up his former lucrative practice, and thus advertise himself contrary to the etiquette of his profession.

But it is not a time to be silent. New discoveries of the greatest importance to the human race have been made and old conventionalities must be set aside. The result of over 20 years' patient research, experiment, and slow development from actual practice in thousands of hitherto considered incurable cases must bear fruit, even if the whole art and science of medicine be revolutionised.

With a clever and famed Medical electrician as his assistant, Dr. Maloney purposes to treat patients as the exigencies of their individual cases demand, either medicinally or electrically, or by a judicious combination of the two great treatments.

The afflicted and the public in general will have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

A PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE NEW TREATMENT

Will be given by Dr. Maloney and his Assistant as ocular demonstration of facts, and not by words of a lecture or printed advertisements of praise, when only what have been considered incurable cases will be treated in full view of the audience.

Any of his brother-physicians who may doubt the genuineness of the case are at perfect liberty to attend and pass an opinion. Nay, more; they are invited to attend, challenged to refute or contradict.

The diseases of women and children are a speciality, and particular attention is also paid to the consequences of early indiscretion in men. In the treatment there cannot be a suspicion of quackery. Dr. Maloney's reputation is well known; his diplomas, his labours as a Physician, and as a public man, speak for themselves.

Specialist: Medical Electricity:

The New Method of the Healing Touch for Men, Women and Children.

Dr. Maloney undertakes a SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for cases of Stuttering Deafness, Sight, Throat, Voice, Locomoter Ataxy, Cramp, Varicose Veins, Writer's Cramp, Dyspepsia, the Weak, Nervous and Debilitated Complaints, and all who suffer from Brain and Spinal Affections, Fits, Paralysis, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sleeplessness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver and Heat Derangement, Indigestion, Poor Blood, Eruptions on the Face, Fever, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Piles, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Tumours, all Chronic Diseases of Man and Woman, no matter what causes arising from, and all nervous complaints, etc.

In special cases, when an operation is absolutely required, Dr. Maloney performs such operations by Electricity without pain and without chloroform.

First Preliminary Consultation Free.

No notice will be taken of letters unless Postage Stamps are enclosed for reply.

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NOTICES.

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HOPLEMUROMA

WILLIAM CLARK begs to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry, also Trainers and Dealers, and all who have the care and management of Horses, to his

HOPLEMUROMA
(HOOF OINTMENT)

For the improvement of the growth of Horses' Feet also to cure and prevent Navicular Disease, Jarring, Fever in the Feet, Brittle and Shelly Feet, Sand Cracks, Seedy Toes, Diseased Frogs, Corns, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Cuts, Wounds, Sore Throats, &c., also prevents Horses throwing Shoes.

This matchless preparation causes the Horn to grow about three-quarters of an inch per month, making it tough and wiry, and prevents it breaking away, and does not stop Horses from doing their usual work, besides being highly conducive to the general health and well-being of the Horse's Foot.

After successful applications of the above for 35 years, and during that period never knowing it to fail, W. C. can with the greatest confidence recommend it, and also feels it his duty to make the public acquainted with a preparation so valuable for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases, and no Stable ought to be without it.

1. Sound Foot. 2. Seedy Toe. 3. Sound Foot and Frog. 4. Diseased Foot. 5. Contracted Foot. 6. Sound Foot. 7. Brittle, Shelly and Sand Crack. 8. Application of Hoplemuroma.

Yours faithfully, J. S. MIDDLETON.

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For restoring and preserving all kinds of Patent Enamel, and Morocco Leather. It renders them perfectly elastic. It will not attract heat. Likewise for cleaning and restoring Oil Paintings, Carriage Panels, &c. For French Polished, Japanned, and Varnished Goods, it will be found unequalled.

BROWN POLISH

Brown Leather Polish

For Cleaning, Beautifying, and Preserving all kinds of Brown Leather Boots and Shoes and every description of Brown Leather.

Made in Three Shades—
NUT BROWN, LIGHT BROWN, AND MAHOGANY.

Brown Boot Stain

For Removing Stains and Restoring Leather to its Original Colour.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
BROWN LEATHER BOOTS AND SHOES
Warranted not to injure the leather.

PASIATREUSIS
For Outward Application.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
ROARERS & WHISTLERS.

A certain cure for Horses' Sore Throats, Irritation of the Throat, Strangles, Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ringbones, Capped Hocks, &c. Enlarged or Stiff Joints can be reduced by the use of this preparation giving freedom of action. Contracted Muscles, Sinews, and Sidebones made elastic. It is the quickest known remedy to reduce inflammation, and does not Blister or cause any Irritation when applied, or remove the hair.

This Preparation is so simple in its use that it does not prevent the animal from doing it usual daily work during its application. This is a very great advantage. To Breeders, Trainers, Job Masters, &c., it is a most invaluable remedy, and during the last 25 years has effected some wonderful cures.

A bottle of Embrocation accompanies the same, and should be used alternatively.

This is the most humane remedy ever introduced to the public, as it does away with the painful operations of firing and blistering, and causes the animal no pain whatever.

PATENT APPARATUS
For Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing.

By means of this Machine a horse can be clipped in about half-an-hour, only one man and boy being required. It works at the rate of between 2,000 and 3,000 cuts per minute, and the cutters being made with the Patent Grasshopper Springs, never require sharpening; also used for Sheep shearing. A sheep may be sheared in about three minutes.

HORSE-CLIPPERS.

No. 1.—ORIGINAL.—This well-known Instrument has now been before the public for twenty years, and has given universal satisfaction, and is everywhere acknowledged to be by far the best and cheapest in the market. It has been known to clip between 200 and 300 horses before requiring sharpening.

No. 2.—One-handed Clipper for heads, manes, quarters, and difficult parts, leaving one hand at liberty to hold the horse, thus enabling the clipping to be performed by one man only. This Machine is also used for clipping Poodles.

No. 3.—One-handed Clipper, with coarser teeth for egs and bellies, and coarse hair, which would break the finer teeth, avoiding the necessity of getting under the animal and consequent liability of accident to the man and also to the machine itself.

No. 4.—A two-handed Instrument, with the Patent Grasshopper Springs over the plates. This improvement renders the machines simply perfect, producing a softness and ease of motion not to be surpassed, whilst by the peculiar and continuous self-acting pressure of the spring the two plates are kept in cutting contact, and the machine requires no further sharpening. It is, therefore, specially adapted for the Colonies.

No. 5.—Has a third pressure plate, which, bearing on the entire cutting portion of the machine, produces a soft and even motion.

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HAIR-CUTTING MACHINES,
Of Various Sizes and Description of Makes.

(1) Is a Grasshopper Spring Clipper made in 5 different lengths of out, namely, ½, ¾, ⅞, ⅞, ¼ of an inch. This machine is the best in existence, and will keep on the cut for years. The springs between the two handles are the best, as they give more power to the cut, and last much longer than others.

AGENTS:—Treacher and Co., BYCULLA, BOMBAY AND POONA; Thgate and Co., CALCUTTA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the full Budget size, containing all the information of the week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

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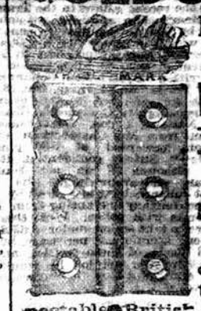

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Health! Life!

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We have yet to hear of a case of Liver Disease that Warner's Safe Cure failed to cure when faithfully employed. Life in a tropical country is trying to the Liver. Don't waste precious time in experimenting, but immediately take Warner's Safe Cure, which others have tried and found a curative. Full instructions for treatment in the pamphlet accompanying each bottle.

Klein Popo, Togo, West Africa, May 7th, 1894.
"Warner's Safe Cure has proved an excellent remedy for Malaria, as well as obstinate diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which prevalent in this country and I can highly recommend it to Europeans."
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,
For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
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"The Lynx" Military Binocular combines all the essential qualities of a good Military Glass—high power, portability, clearness of vision, and LARGE FIELD OF VIEW. It is specially manufactured to meet the Requirements of Officers of the Indian Military Forces. The body of the Binocular being *all* hard metal, it is well adapted for rough usage in the field. It is also fitted with jointed bars for adjusting the Glasses to the user's width of face.

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

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arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

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See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

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PURELY VEGETABLE. Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5217, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1888-84, open to all COUNTRIES

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Cuticura WORKS Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 3s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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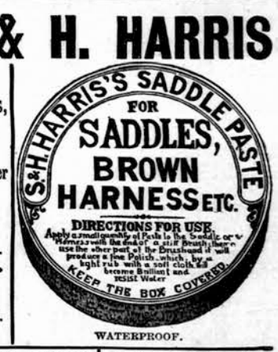
S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.



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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

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Gold Lever Watch	ditto.	,, 125.
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ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

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Unrivalled Timekeepers, Full Jewelled in 15 holes, Sterling Silver Cases, powerful Lever Movement. Brequet hair spring, chronometer balance.

THESE WATCHES ARE
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Their invention being the outcome of many years of careful labor directed to the production of really first-rate time-keeper of solid quality and handsome appearance to withstand all climatic influences and endure hard use, SUITABLE ALIKE FOR THE MILITARY, MEDICAL, MECHANIC, MERCHANT AND MISSIONARY, offered at such a reasonable price as to be within the reach of all.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THEIR EXCELLENCE IS CERTIFIED BY HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIALS.
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MAX MINCK & CO.,
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THE RENOWNED HIGH-CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Rs. 7-4 per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
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Highest London finish, height 9 feet, 6 inches. Solid Rosewood case and brass ornamentation, with silver and pearl dial.
Clock chimes quarters on 4 or 8 musical tubes. Rs. 3,500.

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In gilt and nickel with revolving lantern, alternately exhibiting flashes of green, red and white lights.
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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ..... Rs. 450.
Similar Clock, large size ..... ,, 700.

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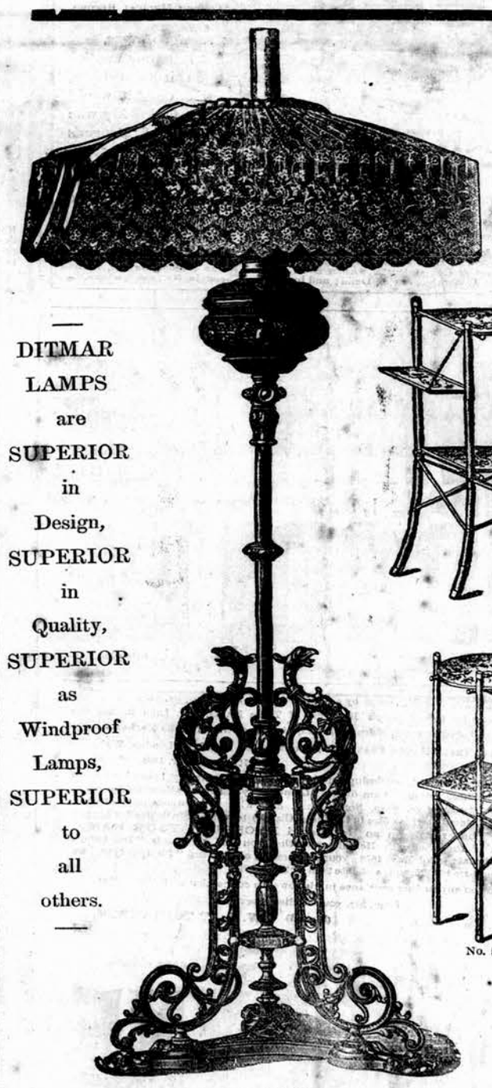
5 O'CLOCK TEA TABLES, WHATNOTS, ETAGERES SIDETABLES, ETC., ETC.



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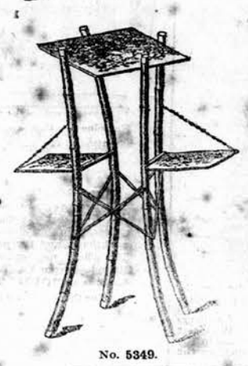

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

The Most NOURISHING, PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED, and EASILY PREPARED INFANTS' FOOD.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

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